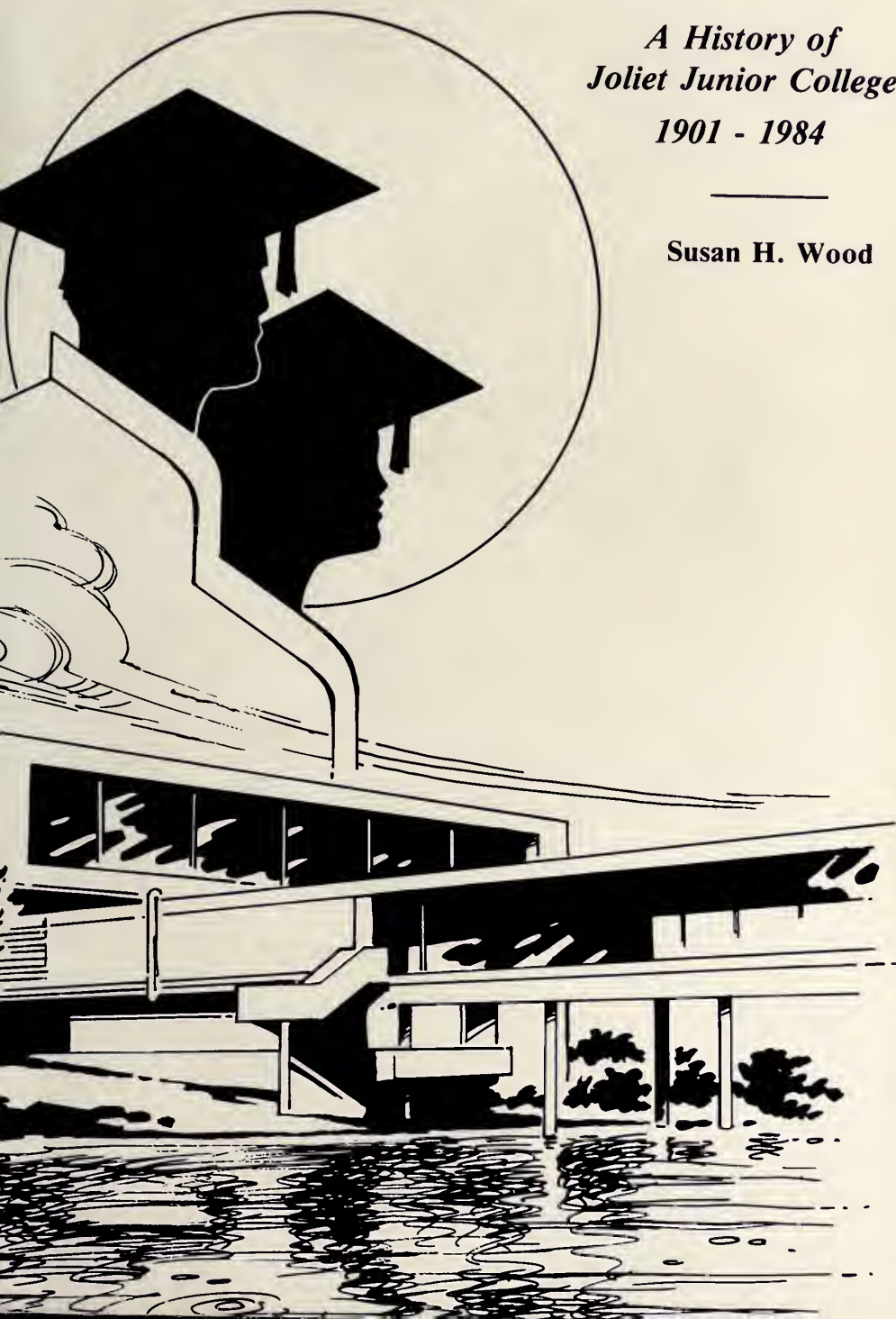


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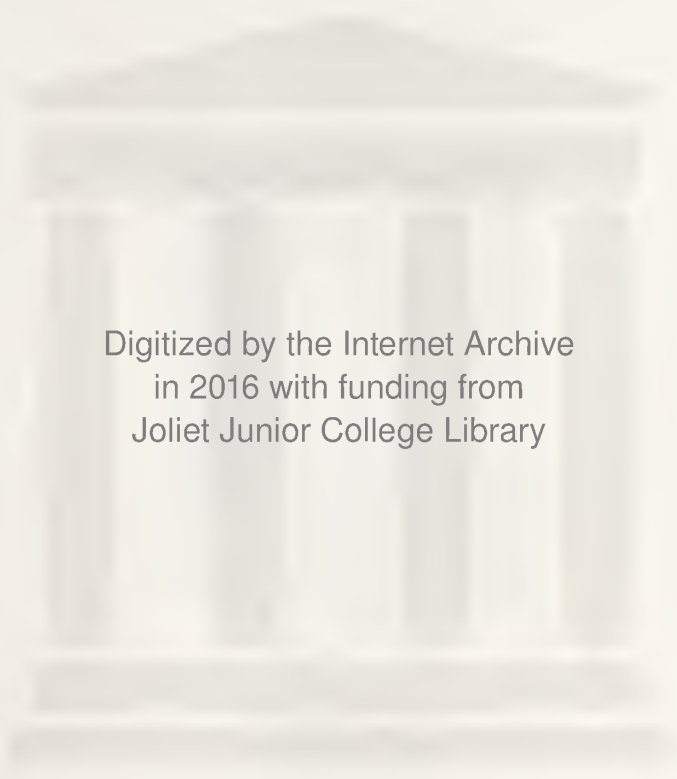
*A History of
Joliet Junior College*

1901 - 1984

Susan H. Wood



Les Robinson



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Published 1987

Joliet Junior College Foundation

1216 Houbolt Avenue

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M & D Printing Co.

Henry, Illinois 61537

THE PEOPLE'S LEGACY:
A History of
JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE
From 1901-1984



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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Susan H. Wood, the author of *The People's Legacy*, was associated with Joliet Township High School District 204 for 23 years (1944-1967). For three and one-half years she taught history and social studies in the high school. At that time Miss Elizabeth Barns, a 1902 graduate of Joliet Township High School and a member of the faculty since 1905, was chairman of the social science department.

In January, 1948, Wood was named assistant dean of the Joliet Junior College. From 1951 to 1967 she was also assistant director of adult education. After the college severed its connection with Joliet Township High School District 204 in 1967 to become the nucleus of Joliet Junior College District 525, Wood was named administrative assistant to the president, E. W. Rowley. Three years later she retired from her administrative post but continued her service to the college on a part-time volunteer basis. During that time, with the help of many alumni, she organized and fostered the growth of the Joliet Junior College Alumni Association.

As an active participant in community affairs since coming to Joliet in 1944 and as a member of the junior college faculty, Wood had come to know many Joliet Junior College graduates. A number of them were her colleagues during her years at the college. Her interest in people, her love of history and her desire to do something useful during her retirement years led her to undertake the giant task of writing the history of one of Joliet's greatest contributions to the people, namely, Joliet Junior College.

Miss Wood holds a B.S. degree in education and an M.A. in history from the University of Illinois. While teaching at Urbana High School for 14 years, she was a cooperating teacher for the university and also completed two years of additional graduate work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The People's Legacy has been completed with the help, encouragement and support of many people. To attempt to name everyone who has contributed helpful suggestions as the manuscript was being developed would be impossible. To them, moreover, I am indeed grateful. There are, however, others who have been helpful in specific ways.

To the members of the Joliet Writers' Club and to Lucile Stewart, my housemate for many years, I am indebted for answering questions about, listening to and commenting on portions of the manuscript read to them.

To Anna Patch for a copy of the announcement of the first Joliet Junior College graduation ceremony, to Florence Arthur Cutler for photographs of postgraduate students, to Hazel Lloyd for help in identifying early postgraduates and to JJC Media Supervisor Fred Harris and his students for reproduction of pictures and graphs used in the manuscript.

To friends and former colleagues who have read all or parts of the manuscript, I extend thanks for their constructive criticism and valuable comments: Elmer W. Rowley, Walter F. Zaida, Irene Lind, Vera Smith, Myra Linden, Dr. Robert Sterling, Dr. Elden Lichty, Dr. William K. Ogilvie, Tili Giron, Sheila Sasso, John Sayre, Dr. Joseph McLennan and Dr. Robert Bray. The author, however, assumes responsibility for any errors in the manuscript.

To Angela Zaida go special thanks for typing the manuscript. Her virtually flawless typing ability and her patience in retyping changes made from time to time call for the highest commendation.

THE PEOPLE'S LEGACY: A HISTORY OF JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE

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FOUNDERS OF JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE



Dr. William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago



**J. Stanley Brown in 1901
Superintendent**

PREFACE

“One of the greatest and best pages in Joliet’s history is being written today for the people are dedicating an institution that will have an influence for good and right on the world.” With these words J. Stanley Brown, Superintendent of Joliet Township High School of Joliet, Illinois, opened his remarks at the dedication of the new building on April 4, 1901. He continued, “. . . today a new epoch begins . . . the new township high school establishes an institution of learning on the public plan which is certainly destined to rank with the foremost schools of the land.”¹

When the new township high school opened its doors to approximately 600 students in September, 1901, it was the pride of the Joliet community. Occupying a lot 210 feet in length by 135 feet in width on East Jefferson Street, this structure of Tudor-Gothic design was built of Joliet limestone with Bedford, Indiana, stone trimming. Halls, floors, stair treads, and wainscoting were of Vermont marble edged with Tennessee marble. Its 87 rooms were designed to accommodate 1400 students in regular school work. This imposing structure with carefully-designed laboratories and classrooms, with equipment that rivaled the best of many small colleges of that day, and with an unusually well-trained staff, seemed to portend a great destiny in the century ahead.

Looking back from the vantage point of the eighties, one must concur with the prophetic words spoken by J. Stanley Brown. It *was* the beginning of the new epoch, not only for the high school, which ranks among the nation’s best, but also because within its framework there developed another institution that was destined to transform the entire philosophy of higher education, namely, the public junior college.

Students of the junior college movement have credited Joliet Junior College with being the oldest institution of its kind still in existence. Proposed in 1901 by Dr. William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, and Superintendent Brown as a two-year upper extension of Joliet Township High School, it gradually developed into the institution that since 1916 has been known as Joliet Junior College. By 1929 there were 92 junior col-

leges throughout the United States patterned after the one in Joliet.

The history of Joliet Junior College encompasses much of the story of the junior college movement in Illinois as well as in the nation, especially after World War II. Indeed, the war hastened the democratization of higher education and catapulted the two-year public junior college into the limelight. Adding momentum to the movement was the 1947 Report of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education. It was this monumental study of higher education that provided the blueprint for the community college as we know it today.

Little has been written about the growth and development of Joliet Junior College. Even those who were a part of its early history as students and instructors were unaware that they were playing a part in the development of America's unique contribution to higher education. It would seem appropriate that the story of an institution of such historical importance be told.

Since the author was associated with the college in an administrative post for almost a third of the life span of the college, delving into its past was a happy experience. Her research took her to the archives of the University of Chicago, the Illinois State Historical Society in Springfield, the libraries of the University of Illinois, Northern Illinois University, Joliet Junior College and the city of Joliet, to the Board Proceedings of the Joliet Township High School District 204 as well as Illinois Community College District 525, to student records, yearbooks, and school papers. *The First Report of the Joliet Township High School*, high school bulletins, and special reports were of great value. Especially valuable were the interviews with former students and faculty members.

The history of Joliet Junior College was developed around several topics: The Experimental and Formative Years, 1901 to 1919; Its Growth in Size and Stature, 1919 to 1939; World War II and the Democratization of Higher Education, 1939 to 1967; Joliet Junior College Since 1967: A New Identity; and Joliet Junior (Community) College—The Product of Change—A Summary and Conclusion.

PART I
THE EXPERIMENTAL AND
FORMATIVE YEARS
1901 to 1919

CHAPTER I

THE BIRTH AND NURTURING OF AN IDEA

Two Men and the Implementation of an Idea

Two men who were to play important roles in the early development of Joliet Junior College arrived in the Chicago-Joliet area in the early 1890's: Dr. William Rainey Harper in 1892 to become the first president of the new University of Chicago, and J. Stanley Brown in 1893 to serve as principal of the Joliet High School. This was a period when the population of the United States was growing rapidly; it approximately doubled between 1870 and 1900. The industrial revolution had brought many changes: the rise of new industries that led to the rise and growth of cities; the development of giant monopolies, technological changes demanding new skills, and with all a new body of knowledge. Educators were being challenged to meet the changing societal needs more efficiently.

President Harper was one of several university presidents in the 19th century who believed that the primary function of their institutions was specialization, and that the first two years were in reality secondary. Other proponents of the idea were Henry Tappan, University of Michigan; David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University; Alexis F. Lange, University of California and William Watts Falwell, University of Minnesota.

Dr. Harper was a man of action. When he assumed the presidency of the University of Chicago, he immediately separated the first two and last two years into Academic College and University College, respectively. Had he had the full support of his faculty, he might have eventually dropped the first two years altogether. Two years later, however, he announced that thereafter the Academic College would be known as "junior college" and further stated that "the junior year should be the real university entrance."² Although President Harper was the first to use the term "junior college" and his action at this time was considered the forerunner of the junior college idea,³ his concept of the term in 1892 was not that of the institution as we know it today. It was not until July, 1900, when speaking at a meeting of the National Education

Association in Charleston, South Carolina, that he used the term "junior college" in designating a separate institution.⁴

With the growth in population and industry, enrollments in higher education soared to such an extent that the universities were beginning to feel the pressure of numbers. Like most universities located in large cities, the University of Chicago was deluged with students. Professors complained of larger classes and especially of the unreadiness of students for specialization in the junior and senior years. Entrance requirements became a matter of concern. Much discussion arose as to what the true nature of the first two years should be. The unrest among faculty members brought forth many suggestions for change not only within the university, but also at the high school level.

Across the country, high schools had also grown in number to meet the growing demand for education, but there was no uniformity among their curricula. Some regional standardizing agencies and the Committee of Ten, appointed by the National Education Association in 1892, attempted to clarify the objectives, curricula, and organization of public secondary education. Professor Harper, however, spurred to action by the discontent and apparent frustration of his own faculty, initiated his own plan for annual and sometimes semi-annual conferences on matters of interest to university and secondary schools. The first was held in November, 1892, at the University of Chicago.⁵ The junior college movement thus had its roots in this apparent need for an examination of what should be taught at each educational level. One of the participants in these conferences after coming to Joliet, Illinois, in 1893, was J. Stanley Brown, principal of Joliet High School.

Joliet, located about 40 miles southwest of the University of Chicago campus, was a rapidly growing city. Founded in the early 1830's and incorporated in 1857, it had become, because of the impact of the Illinois-Michigan canal and the completion of an extensive railroad system, a key manufacturing and transportation center. From a town of 2,659 in 1850, it grew to be a city of 23,264 by 1890 and in 1900 had a population of 29,353. Limestone quarrying, the opening of the steel mills and a large chemical plant, and a variety of other manufacturing concerns continued to attract newcomers to this thriving industrial city. Earlier settlers in Will County had for the most part come from New York and New England, but the steel mills and other industries brought to the Joliet area people of many and varied cultures in the eighties.⁶

When William Rainey Harper expressed his belief that what

was being taught in the first two years in the universities could just as well be taught in the secondary schools, Brown without doubt readily agreed. Speaking in 1901, he stated that "since September, 1894, some continuous effort has been made to inspire pupils to continue their work in some higher institution after graduating here. The result has been to keep in school those who were otherwise inclined to think their education was ended when they had received their diplomas."⁷

Letters to Brown from two professors of Latin at the University of Michigan tell of the acceptance for college credit of work done at the Joliet High School in the 90's. One, dated June 2, 1896, was from Francis W. Kelsey, who wrote that he was pleased to hear "that you have taken your students over more than the required preparatory work" in Latin, and suggested that Brown give to those entering the University of Michigan a statement, certifying that the extra work was well done. Two years later, in a letter dated May 24, 1898, Joseph H. Drake stated that "the University is glad to give some credit for advanced work done this way."⁸ Students with advanced credit from Joliet Township High School were also awarded credit by the University of Illinois before 1901 and by the Universities of Chicago, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pennsylvania as early as 1903.⁹

Two major steps toward the establishment of a six-year program at Joliet were taken in 1899. On January 22 of that year, the Joliet High School was accepted as a cooperating school by the University of Chicago following an evaluation by two of its representatives, "a Mr. Fellows and a Mr. Mead."¹⁰ Under the terms of the cooperation, the teachers in the high school whose instruction was approved by the University could certify a student's work for admission without examination. Conferences of the Affiliated and Cooperating Schools were held annually in the fall and were attended by administrators, instructors, and sometimes students. Joliet High School, which after April 4, 1899, was known as Joliet Township High School, was well represented at the fall meetings and Superintendent Brown took an active role.¹¹ (With the creation of Joliet Township High School in 1899, J. Stanley Brown was named superintendent.)

Another conference held at the University of Chicago in 1899 was significant. Brown declared in his address before the American Association of Junior Colleges in 1920 that the creation of Joliet Junior College was an outgrowth of what happened at this meeting:

Superintendent Soldan, of St. Louis; President Butler, of Columbia University; and one or two others met at the University of Chicago

in 1899, and during that meeting clearly set forth that the first two years of college is secondary work. I think they had largely in mind the school of arts and sciences, as the majority of colleges confined their work to this field. They said, 'Why should not centers be established where the first two years of college should be given?' Accordingly, a junior college was started at Joliet with five or six students, and it grew in that community because the junior college is largely a local community proposition.

The development at Joliet was slow at first, but it was continuous, and did not stop for a moment. . . .¹²

The year 1899 was important for still two other reasons:

1. The proposition to establish a township high school was submitted to the voters on April 4, 1899, and was passed by a vote of 2,725 to 329;¹³ and
2. A special election on June 6, 1889, to select a site, to purchase a site, and to erect a high school building was approved by a vote of 1,447 to 1.¹⁴

The establishment of a township high school with its broader tax base was significant in that more funds were available for operation. That the postgraduate program and later the junior college were able to survive during those experimental and formative years can be attributed largely to the soundness of the school's financial structure during those early years. It seems from the records that only once was there any suggestion at a board meeting that the postgraduate program be discontinued. On April 21, 1915, the president of the board called attention to the pressing needs of the school, one of which was for additional classrooms. Among the proposals for meeting the problem of space was "the non-admission of postgraduates."¹⁵ The board, however, did not accept that suggestion. Rather, classroom space was rented in nearby churches, and plans were made for the expansion of the high school building. By 1916, an addition to the school was approved by the voters, and when it was completed, it became known as the junior college division.¹⁶ *Junior College Notes* reported that students were "electrified by the sudden disappearance" of the PG (postgraduate) "Its place has been taken by the Collegian, a new form."

The new township high school completed in 1901 was a perfect setting for the development of the six-year high school as recom-

**FIRST JOLIET TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT 204
BOARD OF EDUCATION**



**Truman Mason
Henry Banzet**

A. O. Marshall

**D.F. Higgins
Henry Leach**



Joliet High School 1882 - until District 204 was organized



Joliet Township High School, District 204

mended by Dr. William Rainey Harper and his group. There was more than adequate space for the 600 students in 1901, and the equipment was the best available at that time. A superior, dedicated faculty was kept abreast of the most progressive thinking on educational matters by their attendance at the annual conferences of the affiliated and cooperating schools at the University of Chicago. There are, moreover, frequent references in the board proceedings of teachers also attending conferences at the University of Illinois. And the vigorous, visionary leadership of J. Stanley Brown had the support of a board composed of men who were highly respected in the community and who had the confidence of the citizenry.

The Influence of Dr. William Rainey Harper on J. Stanley Brown

Authorities in the junior college field credit William Rainey Harper with being the "father" of the junior college idea and for encouraging some of the high schools to offer six-year programs, but to J. Stanley Brown belongs the distinction of having developed a successful and continuing program of postgraduate work which ultimately became known as Joliet Junior College.

Walter C. Eells stated in his book, *The Junior College*:

Dr. Harper succeeded in inspiring Brown with some of his zeal and enthusiasm for educational reorganization work at Joliet, at such an early date . . . almost ten years before the second one . . . in California.

To support this statement, Eells quotes from Brown:

The public junior college was established in Joliet, Illinois, in 1902. Joliet takes no particular credit for it, but conceded it to the man of vision, Dr. William R. Harper, the first president of the University of Chicago.¹⁷

That the two men were friends is a well-known fact. Both were Baptists and often met at Baptist conventions. Both were natives of Ohio, President Harper having been born in New Concord in 1856; Brown in Cumberland in 1863. They had both been associated with Baptist-supported Denison University, Harper as a professor from 1876 to 1879; Brown as a student and a graduate in the class of 1889.¹⁸

Dr. Grant Brown, in a letter dated November 13, 1975, recalled his father's great concern for the many gifted Joliet students who were being denied college training for pecuniary reasons. In the letter he stated: "It was this fundamental concern that prompted Dr. J. Stanley Brown to sit up all night with his friend and room-

mate at a National Baptist Convention—Dr. Harper—discussing the means of implementing a program to make possible for all who could profit by it—two years of college training—at let us say—public expense.”¹⁹

While not minimizing the influence of Dr. Harper on Brown’s thinking, it should be pointed out that Brown was not unfamiliar with the problems of higher education. He had served two colleges in Kentucky following his graduation from Denison, and at the time of his appointment in Joliet was the president of a normal school in Oregon (an institution for the training of teachers). He, like Harper, was a scholarly, hard-working, energetic man of vision. Graduating from high school at the age of 17, he started his teaching career in the rural and village schools of Ohio. Determined to have a college education, he saved his money and entered Denison University where he distinguished himself as a leader and a scholar. There is a great deal of evidence that between the years of 1894 and 1919, Brown encouraged many young people to continue their work beyond the high school even to the point of granting personal loans to make it possible.²⁰

President Harper’s high regard for Brown is seen in his appointment to the chairmanship of one of the three divisions of his Committee of Twenty-One, created in 1902 at the annual meeting of cooperating schools to study the entire educational system. Brown’s committee of seven administrators was asked specifically to react to President Harper’s proposal that the work of the secondary school be extended to include the first two years of college. This was Point II in his “four-point” proposition for school reorganization.²¹

At the Educational Conference of Affiliated and Cooperating Schools held in November, 1903, Brown’s committee reported “in favor of the general proposition” and included in the report a listing of prescribed and elective courses that the six-year high school should offer. The six-year program at Joliet Township High School was almost identical to this list.

In support of the six-year high school the committee used some of the same arguments used to justify the junior college movement of today:

The period of the pupil’s life covered by this six-year course is the most important in his whole life, because during these years he decides what his career in life should be; and so he needs the close magisterial and parental supervision which the proposition provides in keeping young men and women at home two years longer . . .

Another significant statement was that those with limited resources "will embrace with gladness" the opportunity "to continue their education at home."²²

There is no doubt that Dr. William Rainey Harper was an influence in motivating Brown to start the six-year course in Joliet, but there is likewise little doubt that Brown would have been a leader in the upgrading of high school programs regardless of his close friendship with Harper. Brown was a scholar; his standards were high. His encouragement of graduates to return for additional courses had begun as early as 1894. The six-year high school paved the way for more Joliet students with potential to avail themselves of college training. "The opportunity here offered is better than that found in most institutions of learning and ought to be appreciated and grasped by the youth of the community," stated Brown in the *First Report of the Joliet Township High School*.²³ Brown's own struggle for a college degree over a period of nine years may explain to some extent his concern for students with limited resources.

When Did Joliet Junior College Begin?

The experimental nature of the early years of Joliet Junior College has led to a lack of agreement among students of the junior college movement as to the actual date of its origin. Was it 1901, 1902, or did it simply evolve out of a postgraduate policy dating back several years previously?

That essentially college work was given before 1901 is clearly indicated by a quotation from J. Stanley Brown's remarks made at the dedication of the new high school in 1901, when he said:

Our own great University of Illinois, whose distinguished president addresses us this evening, admits our graduates into the sophomore class without condition and enables them to complete a four-year course in three years.²⁴

While Superintendent Brown did not use the term "postgraduate" in the above statement, he did when he reported to the Board of Education on December 4, 1900:

... that the committees were making progress on the program for the celebration of the completion of the new building; that five postgraduate pupils had been entered. . . .²⁵

About a month later, January 7, 1901, Brown reported "the enrollment of one additional post-graduate student;" who would

be entering on February 1. When school opened in the fall, he announced that,

The new departments had drawn many new pupils . . . the Commercial having an enrollment of over 60, and the Normal 25, among whom were graduates of the High School and teachers of one, two, and even three years' experience.²⁶

A two-year normal course (for the training of elementary teachers) is listed in the minutes of the July 22, 1901, board meeting.²⁷ It is on this fact, and on the references to the postgraduates entering in February and the normal school students entering in September, 1901, that educators favoring the 1901 date base their conclusion.²⁸ The postgraduates, it would appear, were enrolled in the six-year program, designed for students in the arts and sciences.

Several of the leading writers in the field, as well as J. Stanley Brown who headed the institution until he assumed the presidency of Northern Illinois Normal School in DeKalb in 1919, state that the college was started in 1902. Leonard V. Koos, whose voluminous two-volume report was published by the University of Minnesota in 1924, credits the "one maintained in connection with the township high school in Joliet since 1902" as being the oldest junior college that is still in existence.²⁹ Walter Crosby Eells, a former professor of education at Leland Stanford University as well as editor of *The Junior College Journal*, likewise states in his book, *The Junior College*, "It is of some interest to note the first public junior college is still in existence. This distinction belongs to the Joliet Junior College, Illinois, which began in 1902."³⁰ Dr. William K. Ogilvie, Professor Emeritus at Northern Illinois University, also accepts the 1902 date and cites an article by Dr. W. W. Haggard included in "Perspectives on the Community Junior College" for which he and Max Raines were the editors.

Another study was made by Dr. Robert S. Smolich, an alumnus of Joliet Junior College, in 1967. In his doctoral dissertation, "An Analysis of Influences Affecting the Origin and Early Development of Three Mid-Western Public Junior Colleges—Joliet, Goshen and Crane," presented at the University of Texas, he concludes that the year 1902 marks the "real beginning date of a full two-year college program at Joliet."³¹ Smolich believes that the fifth- and sixth-year postgraduate courses listed in the *First Report of the Joliet Township High School* (a publication concerned primarily with the dedication ceremonies of the high school, but issued in 1903) were not necessarily initiated until

1902. To support this belief, he quotes from an editorial in *The School Review* of October, 1906:

Principal J. Stanley Brown, of Joliet (Ill.) Township High School, reports with satisfaction the case of the first of the graduates from the six-year high school course, who has received the baccalaureate degree from college on the completion of two years of residence work. He says:

_____ graduated from our high school from the regular four-year course with an average standing of about 85; she afterward took two years' additional work, represented by our fifth and sixth years, and for this work received credit without examination or condition on her entrance at _____ College, September, 1904. She graduated in June (1906) with a very creditable record. . . . Miss _____ is the first of our students to complete our six-year high school course.³²

Several writers, including Smolich, cite a resolution passed by the high school board on December 3, 1902, as additional evidence of its official birthday.

Graduates of the High School may take Post Graduate Work without any additional cost.³³

At the meeting of the National Association of Junior Colleges held in St. Louis on June 30 to July 1, 1920, J. Stanley Brown stated that the "Public Junior College was established in Joliet, Ill., in 1902" and started "with five or six students."³⁴ Could he have had in mind the "five or six" postgraduates who entered February 1, 1901? He had to be confused about the number of students *or* the year, for on July 1, 1902, he reported that 91 pupils had graduated from the regular courses during the year just past. Of these "about a dozen would go on to higher institutions and about 20 return to the High School for postgraduate work/. . . ."³⁵ According to the school records, there were 22 postgraduates enrolled in the fall of 1902.³⁶

Thomas M. Deam, who was associated with the Joliet Township High School from 1925 to 1940 and who at the time of his death was the assistant superintendent, regarded the resolution of December 3, 1902, as "perhaps sufficient evidence to support the statement of Dr. J. Stanley Brown in his address before the National Conference of Junior Colleges . . . that the Joliet Public Junior College started in 1902." Deam was also of the opinion "that the number of postgraduate students" had *become large enough by 1902* "to add materially to the cost of running the institution" and Brown desired official approval for postgraduates to attend high school without paying tuition.³⁷ He implied, of

course, that there were postgraduates previous to that year. W. W. Haggard, Superintendent of Joliet Township High School District 204 from 1928 to 1939, also accepted the 1902 date.³⁸

The late Dr. Roosevelt Basler, Superintendent of the Joliet Township High School and Junior College from 1943 to 1945, presented another point of view about the beginning of Joliet Junior College. In his doctoral dissertation at Teachers College, Columbia, he states that Joliet Junior College was in no way "established," rather, it slowly evolved out of the early postgraduate courses. To quote him directly:

Such expressions as 'established,' 'formed,' and 'came into existence' convey a wholly erroneous impression concerning the conditions at Joliet. . . . The writings of recognized authorities in this field give the impression that after due consideration the school authorities decided to establish a junior college at Joliet in 1902. It is clear that no such well-defined intention existed in 1902 and just as clear that the 'postgraduate' work carried on in that year differed very little from that offered by the school in the years immediately preceding and immediately following it. The early beginnings of the Joliet Junior College were characterized by a slow, gradual, and evolutionary growth. In truth the college evolved—it was not 'established,' 'formed,' or begun at any particular date.³⁹

At least one other person shared the views of Basler. Monroe Stowe, President of the University of Toledo, reported on a survey of junior colleges that he conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Education in 1919. Three junior colleges were visited: Grand Rapids and Detroit, Michigan, and Joliet. Regarding its beginning, he wrote:

The Joliet Junior College seems to resemble Topsy, in that it has just grown. Back in the early part of the twentieth century the high school was well equipped for postgraduate work in surveying and chemistry. Students taking this work received credit at colleges and universities to which they went.⁴⁰

From the evidence cited, one can readily understand the confusion as to just when the Joliet Junior College started. Even J. Stanley Brown was apparently a bit hazy about the date the postgraduates entered the postgraduate program when he spoke in St. Louis in 1920. He was no longer living in Joliet, having assumed the presidency of Northern Illinois Normal School in August, 1919. To recall details after nineteen or twenty years with accuracy would be difficult, if not impossible.

Undoubtedly, the American Association of Junior Colleges which was organized in 1920, Leonard V. Koos, Walter Crosby

Eells, W. W. Haggard and others associated with the junior college movement accepted the 1902 date on the basis of Dr. Brown's statement at the St. Louis meeting.

From the available records, it cannot be determined exactly when the fifth- and sixth-year courses were introduced. Some assume they started in 1901 because they were listed with the account of the dedicatory ceremonies on April 4, 1901, which was published in 1903. Dr. Smolich discounts that assumption because a 1902 graduate was cited by Brown in 1906 as being the first graduate of the six-year course to complete graduation requirements in two years. Smolich may be right. The *Revised Course of Study* presented to the board in July, 1901, made no mention of the five- and six-year programs. It did, however, outline the two-year normal course, which as stated previously, some educators feel justifies the 1901 date.⁴¹

Entrance requirements for admission to the two-year normal course were not given, but at the board meeting of September 3, 1901, Brown referred to the normal course as being one of "several new departments" and having about 25 students, among them graduates of the high school and teachers with from one to three years' experience.⁴² It would appear, therefore, that there is justification for classifying at least some of the courses as being on the college level. Moreover, the program for would-be teachers closely paralleled that offered at Northern Illinois State Normal.⁴³

Basler's and Stowe's statements seem to imply that Brown had no idea of a college in mind when he set up the five- and six-year programs. Yet at the 1920 meeting in St. Louis, Brown stated that the junior college started in Joliet because Dr. William Rainey Harper and several other educators meeting at the University of Chicago in 1899 "clearly set forth that the first two years of college is secondary work."⁴⁴ A statement by Brown in the *First Report of the Joliet Township High School* that anyone looking toward a course in a college or university could "shorten his stay by one or two years,"⁴⁵ plus the editorial in *The School Review* cited earlier, lend support to the belief that Joliet Junior College did not just grow. It is true that Brown at no time gave any hint that he had a two-year college in mind, but from the encouragement that he gave to the students to return, especially those who could not afford to go elsewhere, he must have been confident of his own ability to have at least some of the credits accepted at institutions of higher learning.

Did the Joliet Junior College begin in 1901, 1902, or did it evolve out of the early postgraduate courses? Your answer will

July 22, 1901. Continued.
 H. C. Arnold Treasurer
 J. A. Skeels Clerk
 Blackboard \$ 20.83
 Total \$ 430.58.

High Board, for the Committee, presented a copy
 of the revised course of study as follows:

CLASSICAL COURSE.

First Year.	English.	Second Year.	English.
	Algebra.		Plane Geometry.
	Greek and Roman History.		European History.
	Latin.		Latin.
Third Year.	English or Advanced Algebra and Solid Geometry.	Fourth Year.	English.
	Latin.		Latin.
	Greek.		Greek.
	Physics.		Chemistry or College Algebra and Trigonometry.

LATIN-SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

First Year.	Latin.	Second Year.	Latin.
	Algebra.		Plane Geometry.
	Greek and Roman History.		European History.
	English.		English.
Third Year.	Latin.	Fourth Year.	Latin.
	German or French.		German or French.
	Physics.		Chemistry.
	Advanced Algebra.		English.
	Solid Geometry.		Trigonometry and <u>Advanced</u> <u>Physics.</u>

COMBINATION COURSE.

First Year.	Latin.	Second Year.	Latin.
	Algebra.		Plane Geometry.
	English.		English.
	Greek and Roman History.		European History.
Third Year.	German or French.	Fourth Year.	German or French.
	Physics.		Physiology and Astronomy.
	Business Law and Civics.		Political Economy or American History.
	Industrial History and Advanced Algebra.		Solid Geometry, <u>Advanced</u> <u>Physics,</u> or <u>English Literature.</u>

ENGLISH COURSE.

First Year.	English.	Second Year.	English.
	Physiology.		Botany.
	Algebra.		Plane Geometry.
	Greek and Roman History.		European History.
Third Year.	Physics.	Fourth Year.	English.
	English.		American History.
	Civics and Business Law.		Psychology and <u>Astronomy.</u>
	Industrial History and Advanced Algebra.		Chemistry.

NORMAL COURSE.

First Year.	English Grammar.	Second Year.	Nature Work.
	Arithmetic.		American History.
	Psychology.		Zoology.
	American Literature.		Physiology.
Second Year.	Geography.		Science Work.
	Physics or Selected Work.		Pedagogy.
	Art of Study.		Arithmetic.
	History of Education.		Observation Work, one half day each week

depend on your evaluation of the evidence presented. Dr. Smolich believes that it started in 1902 and ably documents his point of view. He disregarded, however, the two-year normal school course, which is understandable since Dr. Harper and Superintendent Brown were thinking of the arts and sciences in their promotion of the five- and six-year programs. It is the author's belief that since Dr. Brown reported at the St. Louis meeting in 1920 that the junior college started in Joliet with five or six postgraduates and since there were six postgraduates that registered on February 1, 1901, the year 1901 is the most likely date. Moreover, Brown reported at the July 1, 1902, meeting "about 20 . . . would return for postgraduate work . . ." (See page 12.) The reader will recall that Dr. Brown also stated at the St. Louis meeting that he and a few other high school administrators decided to extend their high school programs two years after Dr. Harper and other educators had concluded that the first two years of college belonged in the secondary schools. That meeting was at the University of Chicago in 1899. It would seem unlikely, therefore, that he would have waited three years to initiate the plan, especially with all of the available space in the new building. The fact that a number of universities, including the University of Illinois, Northwestern, and the University of Michigan, had granted advanced credit to Joliet graduates as far back as the 1890's can be regarded as evidence of the high quality of the work at Joliet.⁴⁶

The two-year normal course was definitely in operation with 25 students in 1901. Although the subjects included in the two-year course closely paralleled those offered at Northern Illinois Normal at DeKalb, it was apparently regarded as terminal. Elementary teachers, in fact, at that time could become certified by passing a county teacher's examination even without a high school diploma. However, those with high school and normal training had a better chance of entering the Joliet grade school system than those without a high school diploma and the courses in teacher training. Superintendent Brown worked closely with the grade school system in the preparation of teachers, and at times taught classes in pedagogy and psychology. It is of some significance, too, that the same year that the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools accredited Joliet Junior College, the State Examining Board approved its credits for teacher certification without examination.

Doctoral candidates and others may continue to probe available sources to determine the exact date that the junior college began in Joliet. But there can be no doubt today that thousands of people—rich and poor, young and old—are indebted to those pio-

neer educators who blazed the trail and nurtured to maturity the two-year public junior college in Joliet, Illinois.

J. Stanley Brown and Accreditation

Even though a six-year course had been approved by the board of education in Joliet, there was still the problem of accreditation for those wishing to transfer credits to senior colleges and universities. Some idea of the magnitude of the problem was revealed in Brown's progress report of developing secondary schools at the educational conference held at the University of Chicago in the fall of 1904. This report, entitled "Present Development of Secondary Schools According to the Proposed Plan," was published in the January, 1905, issue of *The School Review*.

"The progress is necessarily slow," said Brown, "because all taking advanced work are continually asking: 'How much credit shall I receive for this when I enter college?' And the man to whom the question is directed is as regularly making the same inquiry from the college. The information he receives is by no means uniform, but in no case has the right to such credit been questioned, when all the evidence is presented."

According to Brown, Joliet had sought and received credit for advanced work in the high school, but "at no institution of the higher order" had all the subjects been accredited. He was critical of the inspection procedures followed by colleges and universities, pointing out that examiners visiting the high schools inspected "very rigidly" instruction and equipment in their own fields and made "a wise, sometimes wide, guess on all other lines of work." To be fair to both parties, Brown recommended that examiners spend at least a week at the school. He reported that schools were not finding it too difficult to transfer mathematics to colleges and universities, but that "it would simplify matters greatly in the working of our plan, if all work could be done with the definiteness, uniformity, and accuracy of mathematics."

Still to be worked out was some standard to show the amount of work to be regarded as satisfying the requirements for the freshman and sophomore years of college. There was a need, moreover, for a definition of the terms "high school," "college," "university." "So far as the high school is concerned, we scarcely know what it was, what it is, or what it hopes to be . . . we find universities doing first-year Latin and elementary algebra, and high schools doing Livy and analytics," said Brown. Regardless of these problems, Brown assured the group "that all that had a six-year course are enthusiastic in the working of the plan and have no thought of retrogression."

At this same meeting Brown reported that more and more students in Joliet were taking advantage of the program each semester. The courses were attracting the younger high school graduates whose parents felt that another year or two at home would give them a chance to mature before leaving their "academic nest." But, according to Brown, the great factor in the decision whether to remain in high school for a fifth and sixth year or to go on to college was a financial one.⁴⁷

Until 1912, when the first advisory committee (In 1916 this group became known as the Junior College Committee.) of three members was appointed to counsel the postgraduates,⁴⁸ Brown personally advised each postgraduate making a schedule. He was apparently tireless in his efforts to assist those who looked forward to transferring to higher education. Over the years he built up a list of subjects that were approved for transfer by the colleges and universities that attracted most of the postgraduate students. In 1917 Superintendent Brown achieved two important goals: the accreditation of Joliet Junior College by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the approval of its credits for teacher certification by the State Examining Board.⁴⁹ For those in the teacher training program this meant that upon the completion of two years at the junior college, they would receive a teaching certificate without taking a county examination. Furthermore, after teaching one year, each recipient could, upon the recommendation of the county superintendent, request that it be exchanged for one in a higher classification.

CHAPTER II

PIONEER STUDENTS AND COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

Pioneer Students

Even though Joliet Township High School became a six-year institution, graduation ceremonies were held at the end of four years. Those who returned for additional work were classified as postgraduates. The scholastic records of the two groups, however, were not kept in separate files until 1916 when the two-year program emerged as Joliet Junior College. For that reason it has been difficult to identify many of the earlier students. However, some of the postgraduates who were enrolled in the arts and sciences during the college's embryonic years were found to have lived or still be living in the Joliet area. Others had relatives in the community who were able to provide information about their postgraduate experiences.

Two of the best-known of the local pioneer students, Elizabeth Barns and Harry Atkinson, graduated from Joliet Township High School in 1902 and later returned to their alma mater as members of the faculty.

Miss Barns entered Northwestern University in the fall of that year and was allowed almost a year's credit for work done while a senior in high school. This enabled her to complete degree requirements at Northwestern in three years. In the fall of 1905, she started her 43-year teaching career at Joliet Township High School and Junior College. One of her first assignments was the supervision of the homeroom for the postgraduates. When she retired in 1948, she was chairman of the social science department.⁵⁰

Harry J. Atkinson was a postgraduate for one year before entering the University of Illinois where he completed his degree requirements in three, though not consecutive, years. After a semester as principal of a small town high school, Atkinson was asked to return to Joliet in 1907 as a teacher of mathematics. Except for a period of service during World War I, he was with the high school and college until his retirement in 1948. At that time he was assistant superintendent.⁵¹

Another member of the class of 1902, Helen Schroeder, enrolled as a postgraduate and later transferred to Illinois State Normal. In a letter to Superintendent Brown which is attached to her high school record, she lists the credits accepted in transfer and asks Brown's help in convincing the admissions examiner to accept a year's work in American Literature which she had completed as a postgraduate student. Miss Schroeder attended several other schools, among them the University of Alaska, where among her other achievements, she won a dog sled race for women. Her last years were spent in La Mesa, California, where she founded a mental health therapy center.⁵²

Several other postgraduates prior to 1916 who were enrolled in the two years of arts and sciences later became teachers. Beecher Petersen, a graduate of Knox, and Pha Ruggles, who transferred to the University of Chicago to complete her degree requirements, both later became members of the Joliet Township High School and Junior College faculty.

Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Truman Mason, a member of the high school board, was a star basketball player on the 1910 P.G. team.⁵³ After graduating from Goucher, Miss Mason returned to Joliet to start her teaching career. A short time later, however, she was asked to return to Goucher as Assistant Dean of Women. At the time of Miss Mason's retirement, she had completed 20 years as director of a girls' school in Santiago, Chile.⁵⁴

Postgraduates looking toward careers in medicine, engineering, law, and business also took advantage of the basic arts and sciences courses available to them as postgraduates.

The late Dr. Howard Flexer was a postgraduate in 1907. He later graduated from the Illinois College of Medicine. For several years he practiced in Michigan, but after completing a postgraduate course for eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists, he returned to Joliet to pursue his career in that area of medicine.⁵⁵

Gleaned from the 1907 yearbook, *The Jollier*, was an account of a play given by the postgraduates of 1907 to raise money for a statue of Louis Joliet to be placed over the entrance of the high school building. Three of the participants, Hugh Carson, Robert Laraway, and Russell Bigelow, were prominent citizens in the Joliet area during their lifetimes.

Hugh Barrett Carson was associated with the Barrett Hardware Company for 52 years. At the time of his death he was on the board of directors for both Barrett's Ace Hardware, the retail store, and Barrett's Hardware Company, a wholesale firm. He was also serving as corporate secretary for the latter.⁵⁶

Robert Laraway, the son of one of the pioneer families of Will County, graduated from the University of Michigan's law school and returned to Joliet to practice his profession.⁵⁷

When Russell Bigelow graduated from high school, he was only sixteen years old. As a student his record was outstanding, but his family felt that he was too young to leave the family nest. He was a postgraduate for one year before transferring to the University of Michigan where he majored in chemical engineering. At the time of his retirement in March, 1955, Bigelow was District Manager for Northern Illinois Gas Company and resided in Plainfield.⁵⁸

Even though his experiment in post-secondary education involved only those students enrolled for the arts and sciences who planned to transfer, Brown continued to encourage all young men and women to stay in school as long as they could profit by its offerings. In doing so he was not unmindful of the fact that among those returning would be some whom he could not recommend to a college and "who would miss the great purpose of the college if sent to it." Because the high school is a democratic institution and "for all the people, provision must be made for them," declared Brown at the Educational Conference of Affiliated Schools held in Chicago in 1903.⁵⁹ This concern for all students added another dimension to the postgraduate program that should not be overlooked.

Some students returned to take special courses in surveying, chemistry, and physics to prepare them for employment in some of the local industries. In fact, C. E. Spicer contended in a letter to Dr. L. W. Smith in 1932 that a strong undercurrent of public dissatisfaction because young men were not prepared for immediate employment after high school was a strong motivating force in starting college classes in the above-mentioned courses.⁶⁰ Spicer, the assistant superintendent and head of the science department, taught the classes in chemistry and physics. Some students returned as postgraduates to take some of the business courses listed in the *Revised Course of Studies of 1901*.

Certainly the training of elementary teachers was an important part of the school's offerings throughout the experimental years. The one-year program of the 1890's was extended to two years in 1901. That this important segment of the postgraduate program had been overlooked was probably due to the fact that normal schools (two-year teacher training schools, most of which were unaccredited at the turn of the century) did not command the respect that the liberal arts colleges and universities enjoyed. Brown, however, even with a college major in the classics, recog-

nized the importance of normal schools in the training of elementary teachers. Indeed, as stated earlier, he had been the president of one in Oregon before his arrival in Joliet.

Two Joliet residents, Hazel Lloyd and Florence Arthur Cutler, recalled their teacher training experience that started in the fall of 1913. There were 17 young women in the group.⁶¹ Dr. Brown taught the psychology and pedagogy classes. Their one semester of practice teaching was done at Irving School on South Richards Street. The two grades housed in the building were from the Salem Orphans' Home.

Florence Arthur Cutler taught in Joliet until her marriage. Hazel Lloyd ended her career as a teacher of music at Austin High School in Chicago. Hulda Johnson was the only one of the 17 who spent her entire teaching career in Joliet. Her last assignment was the principalship of Reedswood School.

It appeared that the liberal arts program and the teacher training course attracted the most students. Most of the 21 students who participated in the first formal graduation ceremony of Joliet Junior College in June, 1918, later entered the field of education. Phoebe Henderson became a member of the Joliet Township High School and Junior College faculty. For many years as Phoebe Henderson Kirby she served as chairman of the physical education department for women. Two of the three men listed became physicians: the late Dr. John Carey of Joliet, and Dr. Zaven Seron of Fresno, California.⁶² The fact that there were only three men listed on the program can be attributed to World War I which was fast draining the college of its men.

The pioneer students contributed much to the success of the college. Dr. Brown's vision and leadership, the supportive board of education, and the outstanding faculty were indeed important. But it was the successes of the students at the colleges and universities to which they transferred and in their subsequent careers that brought honor and distinction to the newborn institution.

Student Life

"Community life ought to center around the school," declared J. Stanley Brown in the September 1904 issue of *The School Review*. "... school means more than simply a place to study books and recite lessons." Activities such as class parties, debates, banquets, concerts, and amateur theatricals "under wholesome directions" were encouraged by the Brown administration for



Future teachers before an Examination

they tended to "keep the mind of the student on the school" and "in school."⁶³

Joliet Township High School yearbooks and issues of the high school newspaper, *THE "J,"* have been the sources of interesting revelations about school life outside the classroom. The newspaper allowed one page for junior college notes after 1916.

That there was a group-consciousness among the returning 1905 high school graduates is revealed in "The Acts of the 'Post-Grads', A.D. 1905-1906 and A.D. 1906-1907," which appeared in *The Jollier*, the yearbook of the Joliet Township High School at that time. At their first meeting in the fall of 1905, they "did consult the 'oracle,' even 'J. Stanley,' and did talk of college and advance credits, and great was the bewilderment of the Freshmen thereupon. . . . And all the students did marvel greatly." In the fall of 1906, some of the group did not return, having departed "to carry light to the outer darkness," but their places were taken by the June graduates of 1906 and one from the class of 1904.

The postgraduates of 1905-1906 differed very little from the present college students, for "The Acts" tells us that: "Some fell down in 'Math,' and some fell through in German, and two fell in love, and great was the amusement of those remaining. And some studied hard, and all 'bluffed' well and they became known and honored among all people."⁶⁴

A play, "David Garrick," given by the postgraduates of 1907 reflects their dramatic ambitions.⁶⁵ Girls as well as boys were encouraged to participate in sports. The picture of the girls' basketball team that appeared in the 1910 yearbook reflects the athletic interests of the girls.

One postgraduate, who by 1930 was a teacher at Joliet Township High School, recalled her student days in a contribution to the 1930 issue of the *Joliet Township High School Bulletin*, which was devoted entirely to the history of the Joliet Junior College.

Regarding post-graduate work in JTHS when I was here: I graduated in the class of 1908, and there were 54 who (as I remember) came back . . . for post-graduate work. . . .

In our PG year we were given a separate room (now 317) which was in charge of Mr. _____. We had our own organization, had a banquet in room 199, to which we invited the faculty, and enjoyed much of the spirit of the present JJC, except we had to abide by the H.S. routine—passes, study periods, etc.⁶⁶

One detects a new enthusiasm and a growing school spirit in the *Junior College Notes* after the students learned in 1916 that they

were collegians. Under the title, "Scientific Research," Edna C. Knowlton wrote:

The scientific world has been lately electrified by the sudden disappearance of a species long familiar and the appearance, in the stead thereof, of an entirely new type. I refer to the case of the P.G. . . . Its place has been taken by the Collegian, a new form. . . .

In physical appearance, the two forms are the same. . . . It is in the habits of the two that we note the most difference. The P.G., when asked its purpose in life, stuttered, stammered, . . . and then broke off . . . calling over its shoulder that it 'must get to practice teaching' or some other equally irrelevant remark. . . . The Collegian is not of vague purpose. His efforts have definite point and aim.

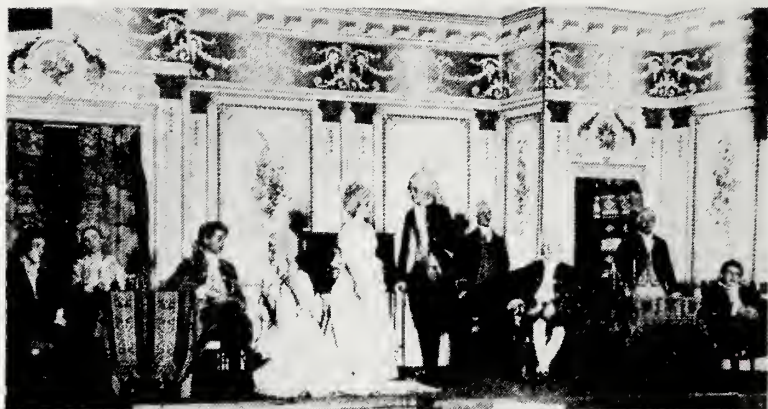
I offer this as an explanation for the seeming overnight change, which is being discussed in scientific circles.⁶⁷

The activity program of the junior college included sports for both men and women, college assemblies, a dramatics club, and all-school picnics.

The "Little Six" basketball conference, organized in 1916 and composed of six junior colleges in the area, opened its schedule in January of 1917. Wearing the purple and white for JJC were men with surnames still well-known in the college district: Culbertson, Morrison, Burgess, Fraser, Cheadle, Cary, and Hartong. Apparently, the college colors were chosen when the basketball league was organized in the fall of 1916. An article in the January 1917, issue of *THE "J"* expressed the confidence of the student body in the boys "wearing the purple and white" and in their ability to emerge victorious at the end of the season.

The College Dramatic Club chose "A Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens as its first major dramatic effort. Admission to the production on December 15, 1916, was 25 cents with all proceeds going to the newly organized Student Loan Fund, created to assist students who needed additional funds to attend college away from home. The year 1916 thus marks the beginning of the Junior College Loan Fund, which in 1982 had assets of approximately \$80,000, and is still serving the junior college students whose applications for assistance are approved by the board of directors.⁶⁸

A new era of independence began after the addition to the high school building was opened for occupancy in 1917. Most of the college classes were held in this new so-called "college division" of the building, and a library for the sole use of collegians was set up in the junior college study room. The students were permitted to pass to and from the study room without passes and to enter and leave by the northwest door in the same manner.



Dramatics

Student Activities of Post graduates:

Basketball



By 1918, World War I was drawing more and more college men into the service. "The class will soon be conspicuous for the absence of its men," wrote Lorine Rowan '18 and Vernita Liberman '18 in the *Junior College Notes* of October, 1918. With the exception of a very few, all the men in the class enrolled in the S.A.T.C. (Student Army Training Camp) at the University of Illinois. Those who were to leave included Ralph Egbert, Franklin Lewis, Paul Leach, Walter Bussey, Roy Haley, Edwin Way Teale, Victor Lauer, Thomas Lauer, Clark Feeney, Gordon Edmunds, Robert Fraser, Howard Gierich, Ralph Spicer, Louis Block, Arthur Montzheimer, John Somerset, Walter Folette, Arthur Thunberg, Clarence Rosell, Raymond Kness, Harold Vaughn, George Adler, Charles Pettigrew, Everett Meder, and Joseph Strasser. Fred Simonds and Allyn Newbold had joined the Navy and were already stationed at Great Lakes Training Center.

Five women in the class also responded to their country's call. Hester Nicoles, Frances Berta, Margaret Marsh, Katherine Mitchell and Viola Ward entered nurses' training hospitals.

What was left of the institution was dubbed "Dr. Brown's Seminary for Young Women," but those who remained also contributed to the war effort by selling war saving stamps and working at the registration board.⁶⁹

By 1919 the experimental years were over. Community life did seem to center around the Joliet Township High School and Junior College. Undoubtedly, the extracurricular activities had done much to crystallize the college into an institution and to encourage a desire or willingness among high school students to do one or more years of college work in Joliet.

CHAPTER III

THE J. STANLEY BROWN YEARS: 1899-1919

Dr. Brown to Northern Illinois Normal School

By 1919 the Joliet Junior College was a firmly established institution, but its leader for the previous 20 years was facing an uncertain future. On May 15 of that year, the *Joliet Evening Herald-News* carried the announcement that Dr. J. Stanley Brown had been called to Washington, D.C. "to give some direction to public schools and colleges" in teaching thrift and the practice of economy. The school board had granted him a month's leave of absence; he was to return in time for the graduation in June.⁷⁰ But a few days later, at the May 20 meeting of the board, he presented "his conditional resignation" to become effective on August 1.⁷¹ It was believed that he was planning to accept the presidency of Northern Illinois Normal School at DeKalb which was known to have been offered to him. However, on May 31, he was named the director of the Thrift and Savings Campaign sponsored by the United States Treasury Department in Washington, an appointment he probably welcomed as it gave him more time to consider the presidency of Northern, at that time a two-year unaccredited normal school.

Dr. Brown was well aware of the mounting criticism of rising costs, the result of his aggressive leadership. On May 11, four days before the announcement that he had been called to Washington, Jack Thorne's front-page column of the *Sunday Evening Herald-News* raised the question, "Why is the Joliet Township High School tax rate higher than that with which Chicago supports her grade and high schools?"⁷² The major thrust of the Thorne editorial was directed against administrative costs. Interestingly enough, there was no mention of the junior college which through the years had been supported by the high school tax levy.

As community criticism continued to soar, Brown knew that his days as superintendent of the Joliet Township High School were numbered. His resignation was accepted at the July 11 meeting of the board.⁷³

Twenty Years in Retrospect

Leaving Joliet under a cloud of criticism was no doubt difficult for Dr. Brown whose educational leadership was so highly respected throughout the state and nation. Twenty years previously, the people had voted overwhelmingly in favor of a new township high school district and a new building. In 1919, the Joliet Township High School ranked among the best in the nation. His pioneering efforts with the postgraduate programs had successfully developed into the fully-accredited Joliet Junior College. His six-year program started at the turn of the century was the *only* one of several that had survived. Brown's leadership in nurturing the idea of a six-year high school was indeed a great contribution to the junior college movement and a legacy of ines- timable value to the people of the Joliet area for years to come.

To be successful in developing innovative programs, an educational leader must have the support of his board of education and a strong faculty. Fortunately, Brown had both: a group of highly intelligent men who were keenly aware of the importance of education to the progress of the community and nation and an outstanding faculty.

"Good teachers make good schools" was, according to Judge A. O. Marshall, president of the first board of the township high school district, the rule adopted by the board in 1899.⁷⁴ Such a policy was important to Brown's success in his quest for teachers as the need arose. He himself believed that there was no profession that demanded "a higher order of talent or more extended preparation . . . than that of the teaching profession." He encouraged faculty members to travel, to constantly continue their professional growth, and to take "vacations from the exhausting work of the schoolroom."⁷⁵

Even though it was rather common to find teachers without degrees in the high schools, normal schools, and some colleges in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, there were few in the Joliet Township High School who would fall into that category. Early student yearbooks include pictures of faculty members with degrees from the Universities of Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Denison as well as from well-known colleges: Hiram, Lake Forest, Albion, Knox, and Wellesley. Those, of course, who taught the college courses were approved by the inspectors from the colleges and universities to which students transferred, up until 1917 when the junior college was accredited.

That Brown was a man of great educational vision cannot be

J. Stanley Brown

Principal - Joliet High School
1893-1899

Superintendent - Joliet Township
High School. District 204.
1899-1901.



Joliet Junior College

Announces its first formal commencement

June 19, 1918

8 P. M.

Junior College Graduates

June 19, 1918

ANDERSON, ORPHA
BOUCHER, ANGELA
BURKE, HELEN
BUTLER, ELEANOR
CAREY, JOHN
FEELEY, GENEVIEVE
GUSTAFSON, EDNA
HARTNEY, MARY
HAYWOOD, RUTH
HENDERSON, PHOEBE

JOHNSON, HULDA
JOHNSON, LOUISE
McGINNIS, VERA
METZGER, FLORENCE
MEYER, JOSEPH
OTTERSTROM, FLORENCE
PATCH, ANNA
SERON, ZAVEN
TESTIN, NELLIE
VOGT, EMMA

WARWICK, MATTIE



questioned. In an article published in the September, 1904, issue of *The School Review*, he stated

... twenty years hence will find a large amount of work, at present done in the college, satisfactorily done in the high school.

... we ought to lengthen the school day and school year, ... making it possible for some to do their required work in the forenoon and others in the afternoon.⁷⁶

By 1919, all of these dreams had become a reality. These and other ideas envisioned in this same article are today accepted as commonplace.

Some of the former students remember Dr. J. Stanley Brown with affection. He was a big man, weighing over 200 pounds. A 1907 postgraduate recalled Dr. Brown driving to school each day in a horse-drawn buggy. "There was a deep sag on the left-hand side due to the weight of the plump educator."⁷⁷ "My mother loved that man" was the comment of a local librarian whose mother had been a former student of Brown's and later a teacher in the Joliet schools. "He gave my father his first watch," declared a Joliet businessman who added that the gift was an award for outstanding work on the school yearbook.

The late Harry J. Atkinson, a former postgraduate and later a teacher of mathematics under Brown, revealed another side of the man, known to many as a conservative, a devout Baptist, and an ardent proponent of the 18th amendment. A straight-laced faculty member had seen Atkinson and a faculty woman imbibing a cocktail at a Chicago restaurant one weekend. Sure enough, on the following Monday morning, the culprits were called to the superintendent's office. When they were finally ushered into the inner sanctum, Brown motioned them to be seated and continued working at his desk. After a long silence, he looked up and started by explaining that he had told Miss _____ that he would call them into his office and then continued, "Now that I have done that, I have a question to ask of you. Would the two of you be willing to serve as sponsors of the senior class?"

This history of Joliet Junior College would be incomplete without paying special tribute to Chauncey E. Spicer, who was Dr. Brown's assistant as well as the head of the science department. While Brown was the leader with broad educational vision and a willingness "to try anything," it was Spicer whose capacity for organization and detail helped to bring to fruition the dream of Dr. Brown.

Spicer had joined the Joliet High School faculty in 1891, two years before Brown arrived to become the principal. Spicer had

come to the Joliet area from northern Michigan where he had once worked in the lumber camps. He loved the great outdoors and deplored the pollution of the air by the giant industries in the community. Just as soon as his school responsibilities were over each June, he and his family headed for their summer home in Frankfort, Michigan. Twice during his tenure with the Joliet Township High School and Junior College, he refused offers of the superintendency.

It was Spicer who designed the science laboratories that were so well planned and equipped that educators came from all over the nation to see them. It was he, too, who taught the first science classes offered for college credit: physics and chemistry. Dr. Brown's wide vision on educational matters and C. E. Spicer's genius for detail made a perfect team, according to Miss Elizabeth Barns, who joined the faculty in 1905. While they did not always agree, she believed that they had an appreciation for each other.

The name "C. E. Spicer" invariably brings a smile and an interesting comment from former students and colleagues still living in the Joliet area. Some have spoken of him as "The Rock," the one who gave stability to the institution and whose firm belief in law and order put "the fear of God" into a student sent to his office for discipline. Many recall his big hands, one of which he used to inflict some sobering pain by squeezing a boy's thigh as he leaned forward in reprimanding the culprit. In every case, however, former students who experienced Spicer's disciplinary action laughingly admitted that they "had it coming" and added that he was always fair.⁷⁸

In retrospect, the years from 1899 to 1919 were probably the most important era in the history of the junior college movement. The idea conceived in the mind of William Rainey Harper, who died in 1906, became a reality in the six-year high school which began in Joliet, Illinois, in 1901. It was J. Stanley Brown who developed the junior college that served as a pattern for 92 similar institutions within 10 years after he left Joliet.

While he left Joliet under criticism not entirely befitting his pioneering leadership in developing the junior college movement, the story calls to the mind of the author a statement made by Brown at a meeting of the annual secondary conference in 1903: "... men who take the initiative and blaze the trail to greater progress must expect to be maligned and condemned."

The Five and Six-Year Courses were published in the First Report of Joliet Township High School in 1903. That graduates of the high school had been receiving advanced credit prior to 1903 is a well established fact. At the dedication of the high school on April 4, 1901, J. Stanley Brown stated that for a number of years Joliet graduates had been able to complete degree requirements at the University of Illinois in three years.

A FIVE-YEAR COURSE

First Year—Latin, Algebra, Greek and Roman History or Physiography, English.

Second Year—Latin, Plane Geometry, Mediaeval and Modern History or Botany, English.

Third Year—Latin, Advanced Algebra and Solid Geometry, English History, Physics, Literature.

Fourth Year—Latin, American History, Literature, Chemistry or Plane Trigonometry and College Algebra.

Fifth Year—Latin, German or French Literature, Advanced Physics, Geology and Astronomy

A SIX-YEAR COURSE.

First Year—Latin, Physiography, Arithmetic, Greek and Roman History, English, Algebra.

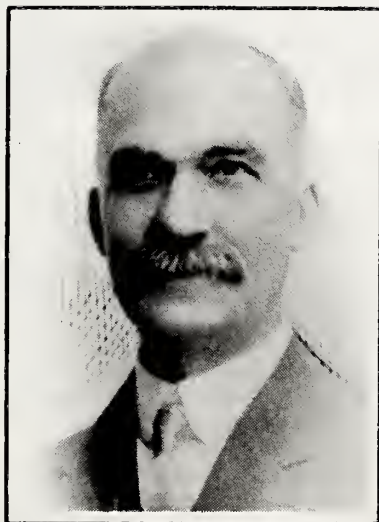
Second Year—Latin, Botany, Mediaeval and Modern History, Drawing, English, Plane Geometry.

Third Year—Latin, Advanced Algebra, Solid Geometry, German, French or Spanish, English History, Literature, Physics.

Fourth Year—Latin, Plane Trigonometry and College Algebra, German, French or Spanish, American History, Literature, Chemistry.

Fifth Year—Latin, Literature, German, French or Spanish, Analytic Chemistry, Spherical Trigonometry and Advanced Botany, Zoology and Physiology.

Sixth Year—Latin or Literature, Analytic Geometry and Advanced Physics, Geology and Astronomy, Political Economy, Science of Government and Psychology, German, French or Spanish.



**C.E. Spicer,
Assistant Superintendent
and
Head of Science Department**

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PART II

**JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE—
ITS GROWTH IN SIZE AND
STATURE**

1919 TO 1939

CHAPTER IV

NINE YEARS WITH DR. L. W. SMITH AT THE HELM

Joliet Junior College Moves Ahead

C. E. Spicer was at his summer home at Crystal Lake, Michigan,¹ when the superintendency of Joliet Township High School and Junior College was offered to him in the early summer of 1919.² Many educators of his stature would have eagerly accepted a post of such significance. But even a generous increase in salary proved to be no inducement to Spicer, who had been assistant superintendent since the township high school was organized in 1899.

To those who knew him best, Spicer's refusal came as no great surprise, for he was first of all a teacher. Serving as the chief administrator would have meant giving up his science classes, the chairmanship of the department which he had created, and at least part of those precious summer months spent with his family in the north woods.

Anticipating Spicer's refusal, the board of education had already agreed on a second choice—Ralph Bush,³ a teacher in the history department and assistant principal of the school. Bush, a 1906 graduate of Joliet Township High School, with a bachelor's degree from Lake Forest College, a master's from the University of Chicago, and a doctorate from the Chicago Law School,⁴ also refused the superintendency.⁵ However, he continued to serve as assistant principal and teacher until 1927 when he was named dean of a junior college at Long Beach, California.⁶ But, by the time Dr. Brown's resignation became effective on August 1, Dr. L. W. Smith had resigned the superintendency of Thornton Township High School in Harvey, Illinois, to accept the Joliet post.⁷

Like Dr. Brown, Smith was a native of Ohio and had worked his way through Denison University. His master's degree and doctorate had been awarded by the University of Chicago. Before serving 11 years as superintendent at Thornton, Dr. Smith had held a principalship of a school in Kankakee and been a teacher in Ohio, Minnesota, and at Aurora, Illinois. While at Harvey, Dr.

Smith won recognition as an outstanding administrator and educator. There he initiated a number of new programs, including vocational shops and agriculture. He was the first president of the Illinois High School Principals Association and played an active role in the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. At the time of his appointment to the Joliet post, he was serving as secretary of the Illinois High School Athletic Association.⁸

Dr. L. W. Smith—A Man of Action

Dr. Smith, described as “a man of rare vision, scholarship, and executive strength” quickly demonstrated that he was also a man of action. He envisioned for Joliet one great educational system—a unique combination of an academic high school, junior college, continuation school, Americanization school, night school, and vocational school directed by one group of executives.⁹ For the junior college he had some definite goals: to develop and expand its programs and to duplicate insofar as possible the life of a college campus.

When Dr. Smith assumed his post, Joliet Junior College was perhaps better known outside the immediate vicinity than it was in the community which supported it. During its experimental years, Dr. Brown had made no organized attempt to build its enrollment. Indeed, such an aggressive effort at that time might well have proven detrimental to the college’s existence. During World War I, enrollment fell drastically. But the college, however small, had a firm foundation and was ready for Dr. Smith’s leadership.

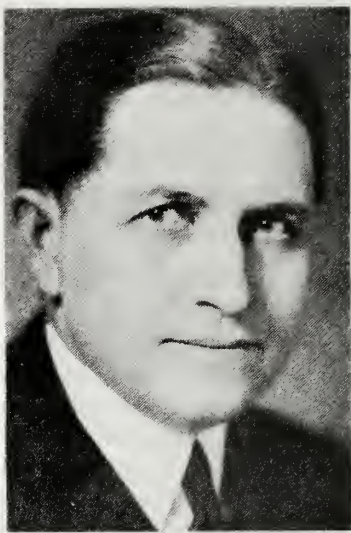
Moreover, by 1920 the climate for its growth and expansion was quite favorable. World War I was over; the veterans were coming home. The citizens of Joliet had apparently accepted the college as the capstone of their high school even though it was supported by a direct tax on real estate. Across the nation the junior college movement, sparked by the success of the one at Joliet, was rapidly gaining momentum.

Before his first year in Joliet was over, Dr. Smith had recommended and activated: (1) the printing of 1,000 copies of a college catalogue,¹⁰ the first in the history of the school; (2) the development of a separate college library; (3) the appointment of a full-time librarian;¹¹ (4) the establishment of an office for the Junior College Committee, composed of Ira D. Yaggy, D. R. Henry, and A. F. Trams;¹² and (5) a building expansion program to be completed in three phases.¹³

Six courses of study were outlined in the first college catalogue:



Dr. L. W. Smith



Dr. W. W. Haggard



I. D. Yaggy



Pauline Dillman
First Junior College librarian

literature and arts, science, engineering, pre-medical, pre-legal and a special teachers' course. Curricula and entrance requirements were patterned after those of the University of Illinois, but at the same time designed to give students broad backgrounds for successful work at any higher institution. Only those with scholastic averages of at least 80 were recommended for transfer.¹⁴

Although the Junior College library dated back a number of years, it was inadequate and disorganized. The book collection, which was kept in the college assembly room, had to be supplemented with books from the high school and public libraries. With the appointment of Pauline Dillman as a full-time librarian,¹⁵ the materials on hand and those acquired later were classified and catalogued. A systematic effort was also made to build a comprehensive collection of books and related materials for each department.

While the administration of the college was under the control of the administrative officers of the high school headed by Dr. Smith, the administrative details of the college were until 1926 in the hands of the Junior College Committee. (In 1926 Ira D. Yaggy was named Dean of the College, a position he held until 1947. D. R. Henry left Joliet in 1927 to accept a position at Muskegon Junior College, Muskegon, Michigan. A. F. Trams was chairman of the English Department.) Every college student was assigned to one of three members of the Junior College Committee. All matters concerning registration, courses of study, academic progress, extracurricular activities, and personal problems of the students were the responsibility of the committee.¹⁶

For Dr. Smith to realize his dream of a school that would comprehensively represent and prepare students for the industrial and cultural life of Joliet, an extensive building expansion program was imperative. High school enrollments were mounting, classrooms and laboratories were overcrowded, and there was a growing demand for new programs. The college was cramped with a lack of facilities. Rental property in the area was being used. The gymnasium was a block and a half away, the lunchroom was across Jefferson Street, and some classes were conducted in nearby churches.¹⁷

To meet the demand for space and open the way for future growth, the Board of Education was authorized by the voters to issue \$750,000 worth of bonds to complete phase one.¹⁸

Although the Junior College was but a small segment of the envisioned institution, Dr. Smith boldly and carefully explained the need for new science laboratories to be designed especially for the college students, and for rooms equipped for those in the pre-

engineering curricula.¹⁹ Other classrooms, the gymnasium, and the auditorium were to be shared by both high school and college students. The success of the bond issue made it appear that the citizens had no thought of challenging the existence of the college.

The Growth of the College

Enrollment in Joliet Junior College more than doubled during the years when Dr. Smith was superintendent. The table below shows its growth between 1919 and 1928 as well as the percent of the total enrollment that graduated each year.

School Year	Enrollment	Percent Graduating
1918-1919	90	16.6
1919-1920	82	9.75
1920-1921	85	21.2
1921-1922	108	16.1
1922-1923	130	13.9
1923-1924	146	28.1
1924-1925	162	25.3
1925-1926	197	19.8
1926-1927	207	21.7
1927-1928	208	30.8

Several reasons for the continuous growth during Dr. Smith's administration are cited below:

1. More students from outside the district enrolled. In 1921-1922, one-fifth of those in the freshman class were non-residents. Those came from Lockport, Manhattan, Morris, Plainfield, Pontiac, and Wilmington.²¹
2. Transfers from other schools, though not many, tended to draw attention to the advantages of the public junior college. Even some who entered the University of Illinois transferred back to JJC when they discovered they could take the same courses in Joliet at a much lower cost.²²
3. The building program made possible the expansion of the college offerings. Listed for the first time in the 1922 catalog was a pre-commerce course designed to serve as a foundation for more specialized curricula at senior institutions. The engineering curriculum had been revised and extended for students preparing for advanced work in civil, chemical, electrical, mechanical, and railroad engineering.²³ Later catalogs included a course in home economics.
4. The expanding programs attracted more and more students from within the district as well as non-residents. Since more people were graduating from high school by now, more went on to college. The Personnel Office submitted a followup study of

the Joliet Township High School graduates in the Classes of 1924 and 1927. Of the eighty-five students or 36.2 percent in the class of 1924 attending college six months after graduation, sixty-two students or 70.3 percent were enrolled in Joliet Junior College.²⁴ Two out of every three 1927 graduates who went on to college attended JJC.²⁵

5. Smith's leadership was a positive factor in the growth of the college. He *believed* in the junior college idea that had gained momentum after World War I, and he boldly and proudly publicized the advantages of attending Joliet Junior College—its high scholastic standards, the low cost of attending a local institution, the superior preparation of the college teachers, and the individual attention made possible by small classes. Close cooperation with higher institutions, particularly the University of Illinois, on matters of courses of study and articulation, tended to create a growing confidence in the local college among those students planning to transfer. *Board Proceedings* includes accounts of the visits of Dr. Smith and faculty members to the University of Illinois campus; and the April 1921 issue of the Joliet Township High School *Bulletin* told of representatives of the University being in Joliet to discuss problems of articulation.

Very recently an accrediting committee of five professors from the University, after a thorough inspection of equipment, faculty, and classroom instruction of the Junior College, gave their unqualified endorsement of the work being done here and assured the Superintendent that students would be given full credit for their work.²⁶

Periodically, of course, there were rumors that Junior College students did not receive full credit for work presented for transfer. At a meeting of the Board of Education on November 15, 1926, two letters—one from the University of Chicago and the other from the University of Illinois—were read by Dr. Smith, both certifying that the work done at the Junior College was accepted on the same basis as work done at any other accredited institution. Dr. Watson, a member of the Board, made a motion to request the *Herald-News* to publish both letters on the front page in order to squelch persistent rumors that Joliet Junior College students were not given full transfer credit.²⁷

In the *Bulletin*, published by the Board of Education and sent to school patrons and taxpayers three or four times a year, Dr. Smith emphasized the fact that "Joliet Junior College enjoys much prestige" nationwide. Because of the great demands on state universities following World War I, some states began to consider starting junior colleges. Several sent committees to investigate

existing ones. Dr. Smith's pride in JJC is reflected in the following quotations from the April, 1921, issue of the *Bulletin*:

As Joliet Junior College is a pioneer in this form of enterprise, its name figures prominently in these reports. Last spring when a national committee was sent out to study junior colleges, Joliet was one of those chosen for an investigation. . . .

Since Joliet Junior College has thus established a precedent for other institutions of its kind and is a vigorous exponent of the junior college idea, it should not be without honor in its own country, and in its own house, and among its own kindred.²⁸

The influence of the Joliet Junior College was widespread. Ninety-two junior colleges²⁹ patterned after the one started by J. Stanley Brown were already in existence by 1929, the year after Dr. Smith resigned to accept a new post in the West.

Student Activities in the Twenties

Extracurricular activities during the twenties played an important part in Dr. Smith's plan to create a cohesiveness among college students and to develop, insofar as possible, a college atmosphere in a building that housed 3,500 high school students. Judging from the enthusiastic accounts of college life in the student newspapers and the yearbooks during those years, he was not without success.

Men competed in basketball, baseball, and track with five other members of the Northern Illinois Junior College Conference. Freshman and sophomore women vied for intramural championships in hockey, baseball, and basketball.³⁰ After the organization of the Women's Athletic Association (W.A.A.) in 1926 with Mrs. Phoebe Henderson Kirby as sponsor, women's athletic activities were extended to include folk dancing, tennis, and track. A social highlight for many years to come was the annual W.A.A. Christmas Tea at which all faculty women were honored guests.³¹

Students with special interests also had their organizations. There were the Growlers, a social and literary group organized in 1923 and sponsored by A. F. Trams, chairman of the English department, two French Clubs, the Dramatics and Musical Clubs.³² Both the dramatics and music groups presented major productions for the benefit of the Junior College Loan Fund. In producing such works as *The Mikado*, *The Pirates of Penzance*, and *Il Trovatore*, the Music Club had the assistance of the high school and junior college choruses, but all principals were junior collegians. Alumni remember fondly E. B. Brockett and Isabelle Boyd, directors of those productions.³³



Women's Athletic Association organized in 1926. Phoebe Kirby, sponsor.



First JJC Student Council organized in 1928. Charles McKeown, the first president, is in the first row at the far right.



Champion Basketball Team in 1921



Men's Basketball Team in the Twenties

For the pre-medical students, there was the Scalpel Club, headed in 1925 by Grand Cadaver Julian Osman, Vice-Grand Cadaver Suren Seron, and Bone Collector Edna Ward.³⁴ All three of these officers continued their medical studies after graduation from JJC. (In October, 1980, the *Joliet Herald-News* carried an item in its "Fifty Years Ago Today" column reporting that Edna Ward was the first woman to be accepted by Northwestern's School of Medicine.)³⁵

Would-be journalists found an outlet for their talents by writing for the page allotted to the Junior College in the high school weekly newspaper. A section of the high school annual was also produced by the college staff.³⁶

In the late twenties, the Growlers, Dramatics and Musical Clubs became a part of the College Club, an organization open to all college students who paid a membership fee of 50 cents. Club programs varied in character and were designed to appeal to the cultural interests of the students—literature, drama, music, and science. Except for one outside speaker each year, all programs were presented by students. Informal dances and one formal party held outside the school were also projects of the College Club, which was sponsored by A. F. Trams.³⁷

To promote the interests of all students and to bring about a close cooperation between faculty and students, especially in extra-curricular activities, a Student Council was organized in 1928. The first president was Charles McKeown, later a lawyer and civic leader in Joliet.³⁸

Even though Joliet Junior College had its own special activities, it should not be assumed that the collegians shunned or even wanted to ignore their friends in the high school. Indeed, college students were welcome at the Friday afternoon high school social hours.³⁹

Former students of both the high school and college may recall how teachers on hall duty prevented them from blocking the hallways by asking them to keep moving. Some of the girls did just that—they kept on moving right down through the halls to the college area to cast their flirtatious smiles at the college men. A college secretary insisted that this is the way she "caught" her husband, Bill.

Dr. L. W. Smith to Berkeley, California

By 1928, the institution Dr. Smith had envisioned in 1919 had become a reality. During his nine years at the helm, more than a million dollars had been spent to improve and extend the physical

properties of the high school and college. New programs at both the high school and college levels had been developed. Standards for college teachers had been raised to conform closely with the requirements of the North Central Association. Enrollments in all divisions had grown. The college had doubled in size.

During his tenure as superintendent in Joliet, Dr. Smith had also been active in both state and national professional organizations. He was the first president of the Illinois Association of Secondary School Principals and wrote its constitution. He was an organizer of the National Honor Society, and served on its executive council. In 1925 he was elected president of the American Association of Junior Colleges and was later named to chair its research committee. For several years, he was chairman of a Commission on Unit and Curricula of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.⁴⁰

Dr. Smith's accomplishments as superintendent of schools in Joliet and his leadership roles in both state and national organizations did not go unnoticed. When a committee of five California educators, including the presidents of Leland Stanford University, the University of California, the University of Southern California, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the superintendent of San Francisco schools was asked by the Berkeley board to select five top-ranking educators from whom they could choose a superintendent, Dr. L. W. Smith headed the list.⁴¹

The offer of the Berkeley post came as a complete surprise to the Joliet educator who had already signed a contract to return the following year. It was with keen regret that his resignation was accepted at a special meeting of the Board of Education on June 7, 1928.⁴²



Members of the Science Department: L to R — Wolf, Givens, Fleener, Price, Larson and Frisbie



One of the Debate Teams coached by Walter Myers

CHAPTER V

JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE'S GROWTH IN STATURE UNDER HAGGARD

Finding a replacement for the dynamic Dr. Smith was naturally of immediate concern to the Joliet Board of Education, especially since he was to report to his new assignment in California on June 28, just three weeks after his resignation. Yet the superintendency of Joliet Township High School and Junior College was a prestigious position, a post that was certain to attract capable leaders in the field of education. Applications came from every section of the nation. Within five weeks after Dr. Smith's departure, the position was filled. At a special meeting of the board on July 30, 1928, W. W. Haggard, principal of Rockford Senior High School, Rockford, Illinois, was named superintendent of the high school and college at a salary of \$6,500.⁴³

Before his four years in Rockford, Haggard had served as principal of high schools in Petoskey and Saginaw, Michigan, and had taught during summer months at Central Michigan Teachers College at Mount Pleasant. His A.B. degree was from Maryville College in his native Tennessee; his M.A. had been awarded by the University of Michigan. He had also pursued advanced graduate study at the University of Chicago and at Columbia University in New York.

Like Dr. Smith, Haggard was a leader in both state and national organizations. While in Michigan, he was secretary-treasurer and later president of the Michigan High School Principals Association. At the time of his appointment in Joliet, he was serving as secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Principals Association and vice-president of the Big Seven High School Conference.⁴⁴

Haggard reported for duty as superintendent early in August, 1928. It was a time of prosperity, but the stock market crash of 1929 brought school problems that would challenge the best of leadership. Haggard met the test.

Haggard's Eleven Years

W. W. Haggard's 11 years as Superintendent of Joliet Township High School and Junior College proved him to be a man with many of the strengths of his predecessors—outstanding administrative ability, forceful leadership, a strong sensitivity to the educational needs of the community, and a dedication to educational goals that demanded boundless energy. Under his leadership Joliet Junior College grew in stature, weathered the financial chaos of the depression years, and was at long last legalized by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois in 1937.

Working closely with Haggard was Ira D. Yaggy, who had been dean of the college since 1926. He was the administrator closest to and best remembered by students for it was he who was responsible for the administrative details of the college—the records, registration, academic counseling, and supervision of extracurricular activities. All these responsibilities and more were in addition to his classes in physics and the duties as chairman of that department.

The Curriculum

Few changes were made in the curricular offerings of Joliet Junior College under Superintendent Haggard. Recognizing terminal education as a major function of the two-year college, he did start programs for the non-transfer student. In 1929, a plan providing academic courses for nurses in training at Silver Cross Hospital was initiated.⁴⁵ Classes in chemistry, foods and nutrition, psychology, physiology and anatomy, and bacteriology were especially designed for student nurses. This affiliation proved to be quite successful and continued until Silver Cross Hospital closed its training school and lent its support to the two-year associate degree program for nurses started at Joliet Junior College in 1969.

Less successful was the attempt to establish a two-year electrical engineering program for young men interested in entering the job market upon completion of the course. Although enthusiastically received by students when introduced in 1930, it was discontinued in 1932 as an economy measure.⁴⁶ Enrollment in the program declined to such an extent that the per capita cost made its continuance prohibitive. By then the problems of the depression had gripped the institution.

The two-year education course, as in years past, continued to attract many students. In 1933, 73 of the 378 students in Joliet Junior College were enrolled in this program. Of 97 graduates in June, 1934, 27 received teaching certificates as well as diplo-

mas.⁴⁷ Because so many students started their teaching careers after completing two years at Joliet Junior College, the education course was classified as terminal. But even this program became pre-professional when the General Assembly passed a law requiring four years of college training to teach in the elementary school, effective in 1943.⁴⁸ Student teaching, which had been offered for over 30 years, was then discontinued because it was no longer recognized by the State of Illinois for certification if taken at the sophomore level.

It appears that whatever changes were made in the pre-professional programs, they had for their objectives: (1) to meet requirements for the successful transfer to the University of Illinois; and (2) to provide college students with a background equivalent to or better than that offered during the first two years at the University of Illinois.

One of Superintendent Haggard's recommendations to the Board of Education in September 1928 was to make physical education a requirement for graduation from JJC.⁴⁹ Previously, transfers to the University of Illinois were required to make up deficiencies in this subject during their junior and senior years.

While the curricula outlined in the *Junior College Bulletin* (in 1930 there were ten) paralleled closely those in the University of Illinois catalogues, administrators and faculty continued to correspond with the registrar and to make visits to the University campus in order to keep abreast of changes in entrance requirements, course content, length of class and laboratory periods. Typical of the dedication and professionalism of the administration and faculty were some of the studies relating to course content and the success of the transfer students.

In 1931, Joliet was chosen as one of ten junior colleges in the United States that could give a visitor from England the "broadest possible grasp of all phases of the junior college movement." Among the points stressed by W. W. Haggard in his article in the *Junior College Journal* entitled, "A Visitor at Joliet Junior College," was a study showing the academic success of JJC graduates at the University of Illinois between 1920 and 1930. In 1931, he had obtained the academic records of all Joliet Township High School graduates entering the University of Illinois as freshmen and those who graduated from JJC and entered as juniors. The results supported Haggard's belief that JJC students were well prepared for university work; those entering as juniors ranked .05 points above those starting as freshmen.⁵⁰

Another study was the so-called "Joliet Junior College Experiment." Early in the spring of 1928, Dr. L. W. Smith secured

permission of the Board of Education and the cooperation of the North Central Association to conduct some curricular experiments designed to discover the feasibility of eliminating the duplication found in many high school and junior college courses.⁵¹ When Dr. Smith resigned a few months later, W. W. Haggard assumed the leadership role. The most successful experiment was in the field of chemistry under the direction of R. L. Frisbie, head of the chemistry department.

Both high school seniors and junior college freshmen started the same general course in chemistry in the fall of 1928. The content and teaching methods were distinctly on the college level. By using standardized tests it was possible to compare the accomplishments of the students in the experimental course at Joliet with those reported for large numbers of college students in many different universities. The results on the Iowa Test in Chemistry indicated that high school seniors ranked as high or higher in general chemistry than freshmen taking general chemistry at the university level. In one seven-year study the median score earned by Joliet Township High School seniors on the Iowa test proved to be superior each of seven years to the median score earned by 475 university freshmen.⁵²

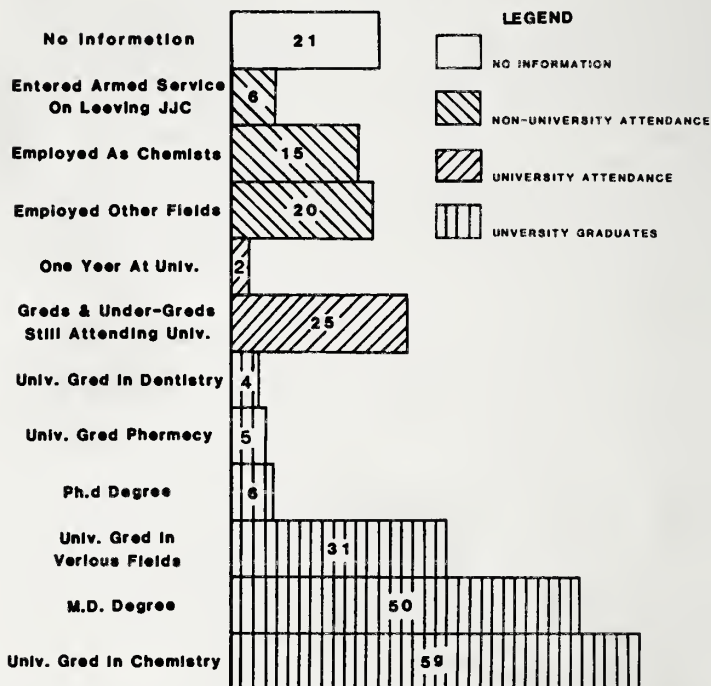
As a result of this experiment, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1933 recommended that universities grant college credit for joint high school chemistry courses. One by one, universities accepted its recommendation if upon entrance the student presented 15 Carnegie units exclusive of chemistry.⁵³ At Joliet Junior College, graduates of Joliet Township High School were allowed eight semester hours of chemistry credit if they enrolled and had earned a grade of B as a senior in high school. On their transcripts, chemistry earned in high school was shown as **ADVANCED CREDIT FROM HIGH SCHOOL**. The Joliet Experiment was widely publicized in the *North Central Association Quarterly* and *The School Review*.⁵⁴

Two additional studies gave added evidence of the marked success of Joliet Junior College graduates at the University of Illinois and at other institutions during the twenties and the thirties: one an informal followup of chemistry majors in JJC graduating classes from 1922 to 1942 made by Frisbie, and the other an unpublished study made by Haggard in 1939. Because of Frisbie's interest in the accomplishments of former students who had majored in chemistry, he had gathered data which are summarized in the chart on the following page.

Of the 244 chemistry majors in 21 graduating classes, Frisbie was able to locate all but 21. Of those located, 182 went on for

DIAGRAM 1

SHOWING RESULTS OF FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF ALL
THE 244 CHEMISTRY MAJORS IN TWENTY-ONE
JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATING CLASSES
1922 to 1942



From data supplied by R.L. Frisbie, Chairman Science Department,
Joliet Township High School and Junior College

advanced work. Only two dropped out of the University at the end of one year, but not for scholastic reasons. Fifty-nine were graduated with a major in chemistry, 50 became physicians, 6 had earned Ph.D. degrees, 4 were dentists, 5 were pharmacists, 31 had graduated in various other fields, and 21, including both graduates and undergraduates, were still attending the University.⁵⁵

It is not to be assumed that all of the students in Frisbie's study had attended the University of Illinois. JJC graduates transferred to many colleges and universities, including the Universities of Chicago, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Valparaiso, Illinois State Normal, Knox, and others. Superintendent Haggard's study was limited to Joliet Junior College graduates who transferred to the University of Illinois. The scholarship records of those graduating in the classes of 1933 to 1937 inclusive were compared with their records at the university.

Haggard's Follow-up Study

Date Jr. Coll. Grad.	Student	Jr. Coll. Grade Ave.	Univ. Grade Ave.
1933	# 1	3.984	3.776
1933	# 2	3.050	3.471
1933	# 3	Cr. in Med.	3.454
1933	# 4	3.111	2.642
1933	# 5	3.634	4.072
1933	# 6	3.581	3.881
1933	# 7	3.848	3.943
1933	# 8	2.684	3.218
1933	# 9	3.616	3.542
1933	#10	3.855	4.169
1933	#11	3.227	4.307
1933	#12	3.155	2.520
1933	#13	3.985	2.979
1933	#14	3.540	3.590
1933	#15	2.687	3.313
1933	#16	3.485	4.139
1933	#17	3.196	3.407
1933	#18	3.485	3.785
1933	#19	3.457	2.957

Date		Jr. Coll.	Univ.
Jr. Coll.		Grade	Grade
Grad.	Student	Ave.	Ave.
1934	#20	3.156	3.423
1934	#21	4.203	4.527
1934	#22	2.967	3.189
1934	#23	3.866	3.551
1934	#24	3.068	4.322
1934	#25	3.016	3.690
1934	#26	2.692	2.790
1934	#27	3.130	3.312
1934	#28	2.279	2.548
1934	#29	3.698	3.901
1935	#30	2.500	3.354
1935	#31	2.476	3.983
1935	#32	3.258	3.578
1935	#33	2.666	3.424
1935	#34	3.142	2.546
1935	#35	3.863	4.082
1935	#36	3.281	3.878
1935	#37	4.845	4.588
1935	#38	3.446	3.902
1935	#39	3.403	2.638
1935	#40	4.068	3.563
1935	#41	2.259	3.320
1935	#42	2.789	3.447
1935	#43	3.453	3.725
1935	#44	4.135	4.614
1935	#45	3.662	4.588
1935	#46	4.177	3.593
1936	#47	Cr. in Med.	3.333
1936	#48	3.859	4.242
1936	#49	4.849	4.859
1936	#50	4.088	4.062
1936	#51	3.140	3.016
1936	#52	2.781	1.484

Date		Jr. Coll.	Univ.
Jr. Coll.		Grade	Grade
Grad.	Student	Ave.	Ave.
1936	#53	3.156	3.600
1936	#54	3.805	3.538
1936	#55	2.638	3.000
1936	#56	4.723	4.922
1936	#57	3.381	3.433
1936	#58	4.069	4.728
1936	#59	3.485	3.739
1936	#60	2.851	4.000
1936	#61	3.351	3.609
1936	#62	2.235	3.665
1936	#63	4.236	4.439
1936	#64	4.591	4.700
1936	#65		3.898
1936	#66	2.593	3.410
1937	#67	3.453	4.484
1937	#68	4.400	4.184
1937	#69	2.803	3.700
1937	#70	4.197	4.388
1937	#71	3.491	3.482
1937	#72	3.557	3.533
1937	#73	3.486	3.167
1937	#74	2.935	3.178
1937	#75	3.409	2.906
1937	#76	4.400	5.000
1937	#77	2.720	3.312
1937	#78	2.718	2.030
1937	#79	4.069	3.093
1937	#80	2.443	2.151
1937	#81	3.781	4.000
1937	#82	2.768	3.416
1937	#83	4.704	4.911
1937	#84	3.359	3.029
1937	#85	2.855	1.857

Date		Jr. Coll.	Univ.
Jr. Coll.		Grade	Grade
Grad.	Student	Ave.	Ave.
1937	#86	3.810	3.964
1937	#87	3.422	3.676
1937	#88	4.059	3.900
1937	#89	3.895	
1937	#90	4.250	4.266 ⁵⁶

The study data revealed:

1. Sixty of the 90 graduates made higher grade point averages at the University of Illinois than at Joliet Junior College;
2. The grade point average of the Joliet Junior college students at the University was 3.68, which was .41 higher than the 3.22 average grade point of all students in the University.

Not all junior college students transferred to senior colleges or universities. Some dropped out at the end of the freshman year; others were graduated from JJC and entered the world of work even though they were enrolled in transfer programs. In fact, many graduates of the two-year teachers course in the thirties married and returned to the teaching field during the forties and fifties when school boards were forced to hire married women if they were to fill the classroom vacancies.

Weathering the Depression

Following the stock market crash of 1929, Superintendent Haggard was faced with the problem of sharply rising enrollments. By the fall of 1931, *The Blazer* reported an increase of 113 students over the figure of the previous year.⁵⁷ With the almost daily bank closings, the long unemployment lines, and the uncertainty of the future, it was not surprising that the local high school graduates would return to the tuition-free junior college for one or two years of advanced study.

Growing enrollments, however, only added to the headaches of Superintendent Haggard and the Board of Education. With their school funds tied up in the banks that had closed their doors, and with the slowdown of tax collections, the board was forced to pay teachers and other employees with script. To at least partially alleviate their financial plight, charging junior college tuition was proposed as a source of added revenue.

R. R. Robinson, Head of Personnel, at the suggestion of the school board, interviewed 133 high school students and 53 college

freshmen regarding the effect that a tuition charge would have on their college attendance. His conclusion was that tuition would cause enrollment to drop one-third.⁵⁸ Even with that data, the Board of Education on February 8, 1932, adopted a resolution requiring resident junior college students to pay "an incidental fee of \$25 each semester on or before the opening day of school each semester." Non-residents were to be charged \$100 per semester.⁵⁹ On July 15, 1933, tuition for residents was raised to \$35 each semester in order to put the college "more nearly on a self-sustaining basis."⁶⁰

Enrollment did dip somewhat in the fall of 1932, but the drop was minimal. Although the tuition requirement proved to be a hardship for some, it may have saved the college which, according to the Attorney General of the State of Illinois, existed illegally. Any disgruntled taxpayer could have challenged its existence prior to 1937, the year it was finally legalized. Fortunately, for the college students and the community, no one questioned the college's right to exist.

The tuition requirement was but one of several steps taken to help resolve some of the financial problems of the district. Two courses were dropped: the history of art and, as previously mentioned, the two-year junior electrical engineering course. Library funds were restricted and the teaching force was reduced. Students were required to buy their own examination booklets and pay a graduation fee of \$1.50.⁶¹

But even with all the limitations and burdens of the depression years, a student writing in the *The Blazer* in the fall of 1932 was able to look on the bright side as he wrote:

The biggest effect the depression has had on the college is that students have made up their minds really to do things in their studies. After paying all the necessary money and realizing how scarce the money is, the students are applying themselves with added determination to get their money's worth out of the school. So, all in all, the JJC ship is still afloat on the shallow waters of education despite the present condition of affairs in the economic world.⁶²

New sources of revenue proved helpful, one of the most important being the \$6,000 library grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York which was paid in \$2,000 installments over a period of three years.⁶³ H. V. Givens, a popular college teacher of physiology and anatomy, always claimed a bit of credit for the Carnegie Grant. One day while Givens was seated in the college library surrounded by books and pamphlets and deeply engrossed in his work, he was interrupted by a strange man who asked what he was doing. He explained that he was working on lesson plans

for his science classes. The man turned out to be a representative of the Carnegie Corporation sent to investigate JJC's need for and possible use of library funds.⁶⁴

With the receipt of the Carnegie Grant, the college library was enlarged to provide space for added shelves and to accommodate 100 students. The newly laid rubber tile floor, indirect lighting, Venetian blinds, and cozy browsing area combined to make the library an attractive place to be. It became a mecca for students, not always as a place for study and research. There were shelves for 8,300 books, with more to be installed for the 4,000 purchased with Carnegie funds.⁶⁵

Some government assistance was made available to students by 1935. A grant of \$4,500 enabled 55 students to earn most of their tuition. Residents worked 25 hours and non-residents 50 hours as aides in the library, laboratories, shops, and various offices. The National Youth Act (NYA), established in 1935, also provided opportunities to help needy students pay college expenses.⁶⁶ Scholarships were given by the Board of Education to the top-ranking boy and girl in the surrounding high schools.⁶⁷ There were also awards given service organizations and by anonymous donors. Gerlach-Barklow, a large greeting card company, started making awards in the thirties.⁶⁸ The Rotarians continued their scholarship started in 1926.⁶⁹ Then there were the faculty plays to raise funds for needy students in both the high school and college. References to these spectacular productions still bring gales of laughter in a crowd of former students.

College Life as Reflected in *The Blazer*

Another step toward a more complete college identity came with the birth of *The Blazer*, the student newspaper, in October, 1929.⁷⁰ Co-editors Bill Mesenkov and Robert Balch headed the bi-weekly staff of 35 collegians. Lois Hyde of the English department was the first sponsor.

Issues of *The Blazer* published between 1929 and 1939 reflect a fun-loving, yet serious-minded student body and a truly dedicated faculty. This period in the history of the college encompassed a devastating economic depression and the gradual development of an international conflict. This historical period ended with the outbreak of World War II on the European front.

Money was scarce in depression days—the average check at Berner's Pantry, the college "hang-out", was 25 cents.⁷¹ For many students, the payment of tuition was a real hardship. Faculty members likewise felt the impact of the economic chaos as revealed in two excerpts from *The Blazer*:

THE THIRTIES AS REVEALED IN THE BLAZER HEADLINES

The first Blazer was published in 1929-1930 with Miss Lois Hyde as sponsor.

'31 Class Scattered To Varied Colleges In Quest of Degrees

Many members of the 1931 Joliet Junior college graduating class have

JOLIET DEBATE SQUAD SEEKS CHAMPIONSHIP

On Thursday afternoon, November 17, 1932, the Joliet Junior College

Laura Sprague Makes Coed's Debate Team at Northwestern U.

EVANSTON, Ill., March 8.—Laura Sprague, daughter of Mrs. L. H. Sprague, 102 Illinois street, Joliet, and graduate of Joliet Junior college last year, has been awarded a position on the women's debate team.

GERMAN CLUB HONORS SCHILLER AND LUTHER

The German club held its meeting in room 394 last Thursday, November 9.

Commerce School to Give Ten Scholarships to Junior Collegians

HONOR ELTON RUSH, '36, AT U. OF KANSAS

Elton Rush, a graduate of the Joliet Junior College in 1936 and now a

FORMER STUDENT IS NEW GYM INSTRUCTOR

Miss Beulah Green, new physical education instructor, attended J.T.H.S. and J.C.C.; she completed her course at the University of Illinois.

COLLEGE STUDENTS WILL PAY TUITION FEE NEXT YEAR

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1933

ENROLLMENT LARGE DESPITE HIGHER FEE

Teachers to Present "Faculty Frolic"

on February 21 and 22 in Auditorium

College Club To Meet Nov. 7; Plan Novel Program

THE EFFECT OF HARD TIMES

It seems that we of the J. J. C. are not so much as "displeased"

VACANCIES IN CHORUS OPEN TO COLLEGIANS

The Junior College chorus is assisting in the production of the opera "Aida," to be given on April 2. Its sponsor, Miss Boyd, says there are still

who want to join. Last, on days of real pulling together—days of real college congeniality.

W.A.A. NOTES

The Junior College girls swimming class was organized Monday evening, October 1, with Miss Beulah Green instructor in charge and Genevieve Anderson and Dorothy Benson assisting. All girls interested are urged to join

Friday, November 17, 1933

Junior College Grads Receive High Honors at Big Universities

FORMER STUDENTS WIN MUNRO TROPHY

F. F. Woodson, G. F. Switzer, S. Malless, R. M. Lawson, and C. E. Prechter, had a composite scholarship

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB HEARS DR. HAGGARD SPEAK ON JR. COLLEGE

The Current Events Club, April 1, at 12:30

SUED FOR LIBEL
INVOLVE
Friday, May 26, 1939

ENGINEERING ... E G O S

Last Saturday the surveying class worked (?) all day in Highland Park. While we were there we made these observations:

Kristy and Tittsworth using a greasy

FERA Aids College; Fifty-Five Are Being Benefited

No freshie, that's not a poor farm delegation, just the JJC faculty—Not having been paid for four weeks and losing money in one, two, or three bank crashes, they are fighting to keep the wolf from the door.

There's no cause for failure this semester, students; if the marks get low, just bring the teacher a peck of potatoes or a couple of loaves of bread. His gratitude will be sufficient to overcome your deficit in knowledge.⁷²

While money may have been scarce, there was no lack of excitement, especially when the headline of *The Blazer* read "College Paper Sued for Libel." William Shannon, president of the sophomore class, filed suit against the paper for \$5,000, charging "libelous representation of his name and character." Co-defendants were John Baumgartner and Evelyn Anderson, editors of *The Blazer*. J. H. Garnsey, a prominent attorney of Joliet, offered his services as arbiter in an attempt to settle the case out of court, but he was unsuccessful. A jury trial was scheduled for April 1, complete with a 12-man jury, (Laura Sprague's appointment to the jury was ruled unconstitutional. Only men were allowed to serve.)

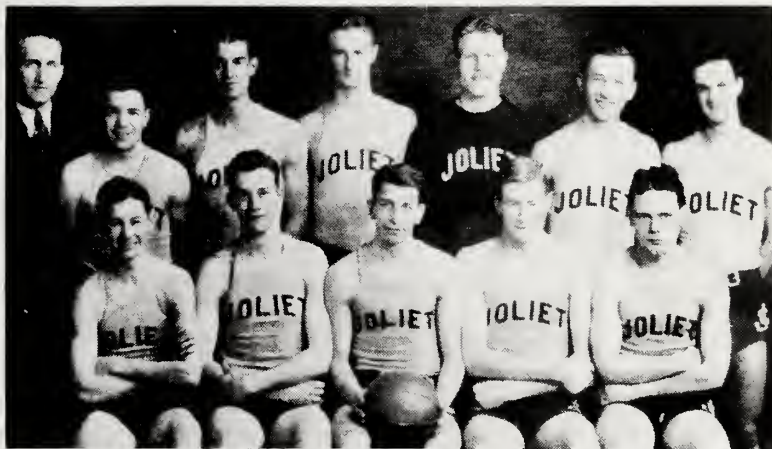
The trial proved to be "the greatest crowd-drawing feature" of the year. Of course, the whole case was a hoax, designed to arouse some school spirit. The case ended in a "hung jury" whereupon Judge Garnsey pleaded with the plaintiff and the defendants to let bygones be bygones. Good will was restored and most of those in the crowded improvised courtroom agreed that they had enjoyed the evening, even if it did turn out to be a hoax.⁷³

The first college yearbook, *The J*, was published in 1933. That was a major triumph for Charles Sidell, the editor, and Donald Kroesch, business manager, who had approached Dean Yaggy the previous year about the possibility of having such a book. At the time, all the school money was "tangled up in the First National Bank."⁷⁴ It was not until the following February that—after selling 200 books—a staff under the direction of Miss Christine Bunch, an English instructor, started production. Miraculously, a 64-page yearbook dedicated to Dean Yaggy came off the press in May.⁷⁵ "It was a wonderful staff," commented Miss Bunch as she recalled being released from one class to supervise the production of the first annual.

College activities were indeed a very important part of college life. The Student Council, in an effort to stimulate school spirit, sponsored a contest for a new college song—one that was peppier, in faster time, and more suitable for pep meetings. Stanley Johnson, class of '35, was the winner.⁷⁶ A. F. Trams still sponsored



Musical presented for the benefit of the Junior College Loan Fund



One of 7 Champion Basketball Teams coached by "Fizz" Wills during the Thirties:

1st Row: Conroy, Hodge, Cohenour, Ellis, Jackson

2nd Row: Wills, coach, Stewart, Carlson, Ward Flannigan, Meyer, Austin

the College Club that had replaced the Growlers of the twenties; "Dickie" (Lena Dickinson)⁷⁷ annually directed the plays for the benefit of the Junior College Loan Fund, and E. B. Brockett and Isabel Boyd continued to direct the operas.⁷⁸ Aubrey Wills led his basketball teams to 11 successive championships in the Northern Illinois Junior College Conference and to four State championships within six years.⁷⁹ There were also trophies won for baseball, tennis, and track teams. Phoebe Henderson Kirby added horse-back riding, tennis, and dance to the list of W.A.A. activities and started an Orpheus Club, an honorary society for dancers.⁸⁰

A number of the college activities reflected the happenings of the thirties. The annual dance sponsored by *The Blazer* featured Rally Sand—Fan Dancer, a take-off on Sally Rand, the fan dancer at the Century of Progress in Chicago in 1933.⁸¹

In the early thirties, the years of the bank closures and high tariffs, the topics debated by junior collegians coached by Walter Myers, history teacher, were the pros and cons of free trade and government control of all bank deposits. Toward the end of the decade when threats of war in Europe became increasingly disturbing, debaters discussed such topics as establishing an alliance with Great Britain and banning the sale of arms and ammunition to warring countries.⁸²

A Current Events Club, organized in 1936 with H. D. Leinenweber as sponsor, met during the noon hour to discuss topics of the day: the rise of Fascism, political propaganda, the need for more adequate traffic regulations, etc. Both faculty and students participated in these discussions.⁸³ War and the threats of war in Europe and the Far East proved threatening to college students. A peace movement swept across the college campuses, including Joliet Junior college. April 22, 1936 was anti-war day at JJC.⁸⁴ Editorials in *The Blazer* reflected a concerned student body.

For years Joliet Junior College had been a member of the Northern Illinois Junior College Conference, an organization of institutions participating in intercollegiate sports. Debate appears to have been the only other intercollegiate extracurricular activity before 1934.⁸⁵ As members of the Conference, coaches and junior college administrators met annually to discuss eligibility rules, the making of schedules, and other common concerns. At one of these conferences the members decided to extend an invitation to representatives of other extracurricular activities. Dean Yaggy, who at the time was president of NIJCC, and other school officials hosted the first annual student conference. It was held on April 14, 1934 at Joliet Junior College. Edward Camp,



JJC Faculty—Early Thirties

Front Row: M. Mather, P. Dillman, E. Barns, I. Boyd, M. McAnally, L. Dickinson, L. Hyde, P. Claeke

Second Row: B. Agnew, T. V. Deam, A. A. Willis, C Eggman, R. R. Robinson, E. Mayo

Third Row: R. Frisbie, A. F. Trams, I. D. Yaggy, H. D. Leinenweber, H. Warren, C. O. Burden



Horseback Riding in 1931. Pictured L-R: Ruth Schultz, Leona Larking, Betty Groth and Miss Westendarp

president of the student council and of the sophomore class, welcomed representatives and sponsors from eight junior colleges at a general session before they adjourned to the various interest groups: publications, music organizations, subject matter clubs—German, French, chemistry, speech, drama, debate, and literature.⁸⁶

In November, 1936, since NIJCC was no longer primarily concerned with athletics, the name was changed to the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges. The organization met once or twice annually with sections for administrators, faculty, and students. It was the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges that became the most effective voice in advancing the junior college movement in Illinois.⁸⁷

W. W. Haggard and the Legality Issue

One might have expected that Illinois, the state with the oldest public junior college in existence, would have become the leader in the junior college movement. That was not the case. Illinois lagged far behind other states in the expansion of this segment of higher education. Of the 92 public junior colleges in the United States in 1929, only six were located in Illinois: Joliet Junior College (1901); Chicago Junior College (Crane) (1911); LaSalle-Peru-Oglesby, LaSalle (1924); Morton Junior College, Cicero (1924); Thornton Township Junior College, Harvey (1927); and Lyons Township Junior College, La Grange (1929). All except the one in Chicago were upper extensions of *township* high schools.⁸⁸

Junior colleges in Illinois were the unclaimed orphans of the state's educational system. They were not a part of the common school system, nor were they recognized in the eyes of the law as higher education. Since they were supported by the high school tax levy, their existence could have been challenged by a local citizen.

Proponents of the junior college movement in Illinois were disturbed by an opinion pronounced by Attorney General Oscar E. Carlson in 1927. When Dr. William E. McVey, superintendent of Thornton Township High School, requested advice from the State Department of Public Instruction regarding the use of school funds to start a junior college in Harvey, State Superintendent Blair asked Carlson for an opinion. Carlson declared on June 7, 1927, that "...a board of education has no authority under the laws of the State to establish or maintain a junior college."⁸⁹ Regardless of Carlson's opinion, Thornton Junior College opened in 1927 and two years later Lyons Township Junior College started in La Grange.⁹⁰

Undoubtedly, the fact that Joliet Junior College had existed "extra-legally" for more than a quarter of century encouraged the Harvey and La Grange educators and school boards to move ahead. Joliet citizens had in the twenties supported a \$750,000 bond issue that included facilities especially designed for college classes. This phase of the plan had been well publicized. The entire eight pages of *The Bulletin* published by the Board of Education in June, 1928, was devoted to the Joliet Junior College, its history, the curricula, the student activities, and some followup studies of former students. Certainly the cost to the district was minimal as reported in the June *Bulletin*. To quote:

Of each \$2.75 of school tax levy on \$100 valuation, .0163 is expended on the junior college; or in other words, the Joliet Junior College is maintained at a cost of about a cent and a half for each \$100 of property evaluation.⁹¹

Even though locally there was no threat to the "extra-legal" status of Joliet Junior College, Superintendent Haggard felt that it was very important for junior colleges in Illinois to be legitimized. Not only did he want legal status for those already in existence; he wanted a plan for creating more throughout the state. There were thousands of unemployed youth throughout the thirties who might just as well have been in college. Other junior college proponents supported Haggard in his efforts.

Chicago was the first to be given legal status. In December, 1931, the 57th General Assembly gave the school board of Chicago the authority to "...manage and provide for the maintenance of not more than one junior college ... as a part of the public school system of the city."⁹² This restrictive legislation was a keen disappointment to the leaders of junior colleges outside Chicago, but they were undaunted.

In November, 1935, Haggard, as spokesman for a committee representing suburban junior colleges, sent a letter to John Wieland, Superintendent of the State Department of Public Instruction, expressing their interest in legislation to legalize present junior colleges and to provide a plan whereby others could be created. He then asked Wieland if he would favor boards of education establishing a junior college in districts under 25,000 population if the question were submitted to the vote of the people and had the approval of the State University and the State Department of Education.⁹³ Wieland replied that he would favor such a proposition only if the junior colleges were made part of the common school. In closing, Wieland offered to give his assistance "in any way that I can in the advancement of educational interests in the State of Illinois."⁹⁴ It was clear to Haggard and the members

of the committee that his statement did not include giving leadership to the junior college movement in Illinois, for they knew that he continued to answer queries about establishing junior colleges by quoting Attorney General Carlson's 1927 opinion.⁹⁵

In fairness to Wieland, one must remember that Illinois had at that time an antiquated, inefficient, and expensive system of public education. There were over 12,000 school districts in the state, 10,000 of which were operating one-room schools with an average of 15 students. For most educators, including Wieland, consolidation held first priority.

When Haggard sought the support of the University leaders, they were evasive, seemingly unwilling to become involved. Some pointed out the dangers of starting new colleges without a general plan. Others felt that with the growing demand for more technical and vocational training, junior colleges should shift their curriculum emphasis from the traditional to terminal programs.⁹⁶ Junior college proponents were already discussing at their state and national meetings the place of such courses in junior colleges; in fact, JJC had already started some, but the idea of shifting emphasis from the traditional was totally unacceptable to colleges whose reputations for standards of excellence in academic subjects had long been established.

Realizing that junior college leaders would have to move ahead on their own initiative, Haggard, backed by members of the newly organized Illinois Association of Junior Colleges, composed a bill designed to validate existing junior colleges and to provide a plan for the organization of new ones. Senator Richard J. Barr of Joliet agreed to sponsor the bill.

Once the bill was in good form, Haggard sent a copy to Thomas E. Benner, Dean of the College of Education at the University of Illinois, asking for his reaction to it. Benner immediately conferred with President Willard. Both recognized that the junior college leaders were serious about their goals and that the University had better take some kind of action. President Willard thereupon instructed the Bureau of Institutional Research to study the situation and determine how the demand for junior colleges would affect the University and what they should do about it.⁹⁷ One concern was, without doubt, financial; state funding for junior colleges would be a threat to appropriations for state colleges and universities.

Dean Benner did not oppose legalizing existing junior colleges, but in his response to Haggard expressed the belief that the Act was "unsatisfactory because of the storm of opposition it would arouse from private colleges and civic organizations." He

believed, too, that some kind of coordinating plan should be included to limit the establishment of junior colleges to areas in which the potential student body and the financial resources would insure a first-class institution.⁹⁸

Some changes that reflected the influence of Dean Benner were made in the bill when it was enacted into law in May, 1937. The Act of 1937 recognized the legality of existing junior colleges and authorized any board of education of a district with more than 25,000 but less than 200,000 to establish by resolution a junior college after seeking the advice of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Districts with more than 10,000 and less than 25,000 would, after securing the approval of the State Superintendent, have to submit the proposition to the vote of the people.⁹⁹

Haggard and the other leaders in the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges were pleased that at long last their institutions had legal status, but there were others who were less than enthusiastic about the implementation of the Act. President Willard in a letter to Benjamin S. Adamowski, Chairman of the Illinois Legislative Council, dated December 20, 1938, expressed his concern. "Re: Act of 1937: As the law stands . . . it appears that the State has made an important decision . . . without adequate study of the problem." He recommended that the Illinois Legislative Council make an "immediate and extensive study" of the whole junior college problem which would result (if present law is unsatisfactory) in a bill that would be a foundation for a "wise and economical expansion of junior college programs throughout the State."¹⁰⁰ Others, including State Superintendent Wieland, doubted the legality of the Act, since there was no recognition of the junior college as a part of the common school system. The Act failed to provide a systematic plan for creating new junior colleges and there was no provision for financial support for their operation.

Members of the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges, especially the administrative division, had reason to be proud of their first legislative victory. Even with its shortcomings, one step forward had been taken. There would be more, but Dr. Haggard would not be the leader, for in 1939 he accepted the presidency of a college in the State of Washington.

CHAPTER VI

THE YEAR 1939—A TURNING POINT IN THE HISTORY OF JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE

Dr. W. W. Haggard to the West

Dr. Haggard had been Superintendent of Joliet Township High School and Junior College for 11 years when, during the summer of 1939, he resigned to accept the presidency of Western Washington College of Education.¹⁰¹ The college, located in Bellingham (approximately 80 miles from Seattle), had an enrollment of about 2,000 students. There was also a training school for student teaching.

While the offer came as a complete surprise to Haggard, it was probably not to educators throughout the State of Illinois and the nation who were familiar with his record as an administrator. Judging from the accounts of his years in Joliet, described in previous pages, no problem seemed insurmountable. Even with all the adversities of the time, both the high school and college had grown in stature under his leadership, ably supported by Dean Yaggy and an outstanding faculty.

Leadership roles at both the state and national levels had also brought him recognition as an outstanding administrator. His fight for the legal status of public junior colleges in the State of Illinois was evidence of his ability and courage as a leader, and also of his dedication to the junior college movement. From the time he arrived in Joliet, he was active in the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges and supported wholeheartedly the so-called "Joliet Junior College Experiment," described earlier. In 1936-37, Haggard served as president of the American Association of Junior Colleges.¹⁰² For a number of years he was a member of the Junior College Library Commission of the Carnegie Corporation. In 1937, he was awarded a doctorate by the University of Chicago.¹⁰³ At the time of his resignation from his Joliet post, he was president of the Northwestern Division of the Illinois Education Association and secretary of the North Central Association.¹⁰⁴

Joliet had again lost an outstanding educator to schools in the West. Dr. Haggard left Joliet for his new post on August 19, 1939.

One Era Ends—A New Begins

When Dr. Haggard left Joliet in 1939, JJC was 38 years old. During those years three superintendents had guided its destiny: Dr. Brown, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Haggard. C. E. Spicer had served as assistant superintendent and head of the science department under all three. Previous pages reflect the depth of their commitment to the junior college movement and to the development of Joliet Junior College into one of the outstanding two-year institutions of its kind—indeed, a model for many of the 258 public junior colleges then in existence.

By the end of the summer of 1939, all four of these men had left Joliet Township High School and Junior College, the institution to which they had contributed so much. Smith had gone to California in 1928. Haggard left for his new post in Bellingham, Washington, in August, 1939; Spicer retired and moved during the summer to his much-beloved home in Frankfort, Michigan; and Brown died on September 6 while vacationing in Michigan. An era in the history of JJC had ended.

Rumors of Spicer's impending retirement had been circulating for some time before it became official on June 20. The *Joliet Herald-News* reported that at the commencement exercises early in June, he literally "stole the show." In the audience that night, three generations of students paid tribute to the man whose home had been Joliet since 1891, the year he accepted a position as teacher and assistant principal of Joliet High School, eight years before the organization of Joliet Township High School. After 48 years, he would be returning to the little town of Frankfort, Michigan, where he had grown up—before, as he laughingly remarked, "I meet not the grandchildren, but the great-grandchildren of my first pupils."¹⁰⁵

Brown had retired from the presidency of Northern Illinois Normal School at DeKalb in 1927, after serving 40 years as an educator. Twenty-six of those 40 had been spent in Joliet. For several years before his death, Brown had divided his time among his three sons. Because of his many years in Joliet, he particularly enjoyed the time he spent with his son, Grant, who at that time lived on South Raynor Avenue in Joliet. It was at his son Grant's summer home in Frankfort, Michigan, that he died. He was brought to Joliet for burial in Oakwood Cemetery.

News of Brown's death appeared in the *Joliet Herald-News* on September 7, 1939. The account made no mention of his part in

the development of the historic Joliet Junior College or to his contribution to the junior college movement. It did, however, include the following quotation which aptly describes the character of the man whose trail-blazing efforts led to the establishment of the local institution.

Characteristic of the vision and courage of Dr. Brown was one of his admonitions to students in a commencement address.:

Do not be content to go along the beaten path which ultimately means dry rot and failure, but rather blaze a new path into the untried fields, and show a progress yet unknown and scale a height unattained.¹⁰⁶

Joliet Junior College stands as a monument to Dr. J. Stanley Brown who dared to "blaze a new path" into "untried fields."

The end of one era marks the beginning of a new one. World War II started in Europe the same week that Brown died, but his idea of a people's college would scale new heights with the emergence of the community college concept in the postwar years.



French Club—Madame Babcock, sponsor

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PART III

**WORLD WAR II and the
DEMOCRATIZATION OF
HIGHER EDUCATION**

1939 TO 1967

CHAPTER VII

THE IMPACT OF WORLD WAR II ON JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE AND THE JOLIET AREA

World War II and Joliet Junior College

World War II had already started when JJC opened in September, 1939. On September 1, Germany invaded Poland. Two days later, England and France declared war on Germany; and on September 17, Russia pushed into Poland from the east. It was the beginning of the conflict that eventually involved most of the countries of the world and had far-reaching effects on Joliet Junior College and the entire junior college movement.

C. L. Jordan, a native of Mt. Carmel, Illinois, had succeeded Dr. Haggard as superintendent in August, 1939.¹ A graduate of the University of Illinois with a master's degree in administration, Jordan came to Joliet from duPont Manual Training School of Louisville, Kentucky. Previous experience included administrative posts in Streator and Waukegan, Illinois. He was also a reserve officer in the United States Marines.²

For a number of months after the conflict started in Europe, the United States maintained a reasonably neutral posture. However, the fall of France in 1940, followed by the almost ceaseless bombing of Britain, led to the abandonment of all pretenses of neutrality. Under the Lend-Lease Act of March, 1941, military supplies were made available to countries whose defense was considered vital to the existence of the United States.³

Even so, isolationism continued strong throughout the country. In August, 1941, the renewal of the draft passed the House of Representatives by a single vote.⁴ However, when Congress declared war on Japan following the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, there was but one dissenting vote. A divided America was quickly united in an all-out war effort.

The impact of the war on JJC was felt almost immediately. Two weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Superintendent Jordan received orders to report for duty with the United States Marines.

The notice was not unexpected, for at the time he renewed his contract on May 13, 1941, he had informed the Board of Education that since he was a reserve officer, he would have to be released from his contract if the United States entered the war.⁵ The board acted promptly, accepted his resignation, and appointed Roy N. Fargo, Dean of Boys, as Acting Superintendent.⁶

Mobilizing for the world conflict was a gigantic task, but students and faculty members soon became involved on the home front and the far-flung battlefields. Workers were in great demand and wages were high. Late-afternoon and evening classes were made available for those who chose to work in nearby war industries. Many of the day students worked after school and on weekends.⁷

The proximity of the college to the Kankakee and Elwood ordnance plants and the high standards of the school were key factors in the selection of Joliet Township High School and Junior College as a training center. Because of a desperate need for junior chemists and powder plant inspectors, the War Department in April, 1942, asked the science department to develop courses and to train the needed personnel.⁸ Two classes totaling 35 students were given training equivalent to a full year in quantitative analysis with emphasis on the techniques to be used in the manufacture of explosives. One class was composed entirely of girls. This was a summer school class taught by C. M. Eggman. Classes met eight hours a day, six days a week, for twelve weeks. The classes designed for gauge readers and powder inspectors followed the same intensive training program for eight weeks. Instructors were R. L. Frisbie, C. M. Eggman, and Everett Nelsen, all members of the college science department.⁹

In September, 1942, Drew Castle, head of vocational education, was replaced by Earl C. Douglas, and made Supervisor of Defense. In this capacity, Castle set up and supervised special classes for the production of supplies needed in the war.¹⁰

At a board meeting in June, 1943, Joliet Township High School and Junior College was designated as a canning center.¹ E. W. Rowley, chairman of the agriculture department, supervised three centers and approximately 30 classes in food production as well as the so-called "Victory" gardens throughout the area. Produce, including fruits, vegetables, and meats were brought to the centers in Joliet, Lockport, and Wilmington to be canned.¹²

The regular college class enrollments gradually dropped as the war continued. When the college opened in September, 1941, there were 387 students.¹³ A year later there were 213,¹⁴ and by the fall of 1943, there were only 179, most of them women.¹⁵ (Dr.



C. L. Jordan
1939 to December 1941



Dr. Leonard B. Wheat
February 1942-January 1943



Dr. Roosevelt Basler
1945-1946



Dr. Donald M. Sharpe
1946-1947

Brown had had his "Female Seminary" during World War I; Dean Yaggy had his during World War II.) Approximately 300 JJC students served in the various branches of the armed forces. A list compiled by the college and dated April 10, 1945, included the names of four women: Leona Braman, Navy; Florence Eggman, Navy; Darlene Leatsler, Marines; and Dorothy Marshall, Navy.

Of course, the drop of enrollment necessitated the curtailment of some and the adjustment of other activities. Basketball was dropped in 1943 because of the scarcity of men.¹⁶ The college yearbook was replaced by a paperback memory book, and *The Blazer* was reduced from eight pages to four. There were, however, extracurricular activities. The *Blazers* published during the war include accounts of dances, plays, Red Cross meetings, club programs, and some special parties honoring men home on furlough and the Seabees, members of a branch of the Navy located in Rockdale.

World War II disrupted the operation of the college at first, but it quickly adjusted and ably met the challenge posed by the federal government's need for technicians for industries. In doing so, it demonstrated some of the strengths of the two-year public junior college, especially its ability to adapt and to respond quickly to changing needs. Indeed, it was the contribution of the junior colleges to the war effort that stimulated their growth in the postwar years and led ultimately to the democratization of higher education.

Changes in Administration

Changes in administration of Joliet Township High School and Junior College were frequent during the 40's. After Superintendent Jordan had reported for duty with the Marines in late December, 1941, the Board of Education appointed Dr. Leonard B. Wheat, a graduate of Northwestern University and Teachers College Columbia in New York, as his successor. At the time Wheat was working in a defense plant in Dearborn, Michigan, but was released to assume his new post in February, 1942.¹⁷

One of Wheat's first requests was for permission to search for an assistant superintendent qualified to evaluate the current curricula and to recommend whatever changes would be needed for students in the postwar years.¹⁸

The search ended with the appointment of Roosevelt Basler as an assistant superintendent in charge of curriculum and guidance. Basler, a native of Tacoma, Washington, was then a doctoral candidate at Teachers College in New York. At the same meeting Harry J. Atkinson was named assistant superintendent to fill the

vacancy left by the death of Thomas V. Deam, the victim of an automobile accident.¹⁹

Wheat's tenure was brief. Eleven months after coming to Joliet, he resigned to accept a similar post in Wichita, Kansas.²⁰ A few weeks later, Basler was advanced to the superintendency;²¹ and Dr. Donald M. Sharpe, who had just been awarded a doctorate by the University of Illinois, replaced him as assistant superintendent in charge of curriculum and guidance.²² Three years later, when Basler accepted a position as Chief of Instruction in the United States Office of Education in Washington, D.C.,²³ Sharpe was advanced to the superintendency.²⁴

For Dean Yaggy the frequent changes in administration must have been frustrating, for it was with the superintendents that plans for the college in the postwar years had to be made. An increase in enrollment was certain, and students would have a great variety of needs.

There was reason to believe that enrollments would increase by as much as 100 percent over prewar years. Approximately ten million men and women were in the armed services. Not all, of course, would be planning to attend college even though the federal government was planning to offer financial assistance to those who did. Joliet Junior College would be sure to have its share. As a move to prevent a possible slump in the economy and at the same time raise the social level of the people, Congress in 1944 passed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill of Rights) which offered returning veterans job placement and up to four years of educational and vocational training at government expense, plus a living allowance for themselves and their dependents.²⁵ There was no doubt that many veterans would take advantage of this opportunity for additional education.

More high school graduates could be expected, too, for more young people between the ages of 14 and 17 were going to high school. Joliet Township High School had an enrollment of 2,491 in 1930; in 1940 it had reached 3,600, even though the population had dropped slightly during that decade.²⁶ Unemployment during the thirties may have accounted for the increase in high school enrollments, but the war had created a demand for technological and semi-professional training, best provided by two-year colleges. War industries in Joliet during the forties brought a great increase in population of that city and surrounding areas. Every increase in population affected the schools.

With the possibility of a great influx of returning veterans and a higher percentage of high school graduates entering college, JJC administrators and the Board of Education found themselves

faced with problems of providing space, enriching the curriculum, providing a qualified staff and financing a growing college on a high school tax levy.

After the War

Veterans began to trickle back by the fall of 1945. Enrollment jumped from 179 in the fall of 1943 to 336.²⁷ There were enough men in college to justify the restoration of basketball in October. James Rickhoff was named coach.²⁸ A full JJC athletic program was reinstated the following February.²⁹

The big upsurge in enrollment, however, came in the fall of 1946 when 692 students registered.³⁰ About half of them were veterans. Additional classes had to be scheduled after school hours and on Saturdays. Because the building and staff were both taxed to their limits, the board closed registration in August except for classes in which students could still be accommodated.³¹ In September the board approved Sharpe's recommendation that in admitting students for the second semester of the 1946-47 school year and for the fall of 1947, first consideration should be given to the residents of district 204 and the areas normally served by the college.³² A fee of \$20 was to accompany each application. At the November 5 meeting of the board, college admissions for the second semester were declared closed.³³ College opened in the fall of 1947 with 618 students.

GI's entered JJC with a wide range of educational backgrounds. Some had been in college before joining the armed forces. Others were high school graduates, but many had been dropouts, who qualified for admission by passing the General Education Development Tests, otherwise known as the GED Tests. Even so, most of them had one thing in common—they were "dead serious" in the pursuit of their goals.

One young man, who was graduated from Joliet Township High School, ranked second from the bottom of a class of more than 400 students. That was before he went into service. At JJC he made better than a *B* average, then went on to the University of Illinois, was graduated and became a success in the business world. His brother, who qualified for college admission by passing the GED tests, had a similar record at JJC, and went on to earn a degree at Valparaiso University.³⁴

Refresher courses and "speed-up" classes were provided for GI's needing to strengthen their backgrounds before pursuing advanced courses in college. "They were a joy to teach," said Mrs. Mabel Fox who was called back to teach "speed-up" classes in mathematics,³⁵ "and a good influence on the younger students."

Some actually enrolled in high school classes along with regular college work.

For those GI's not interested in the academic programs, there were "on-the-job" courses in plumbing, painting, and mechanics. E. C. Douglas, chairman of the vocational department, was named to supervise these classes for which the district received 100 percent reimbursement.³⁶

The presence of GI's in the college, housed in the same building with high school students, posed some administrative problems. Veterans wanted to smoke and there was a regulation against it. Halls were crowded and noisy, for there was no place to go when not in class. To alleviate the problems, a "smoker" was provided for veterans, an adjoining room was added to the library, and students were allowed to use a part of the fourth floor cafeteria as a study room when not in use by the food services.

The year 1946-47 was a memorable one. JJC reached its peak enrollment and Ira D. Yaggy, its first dean, retired.³⁷

Dean Ira D. Yaggy

The last year of Dean Yaggy's association with JJC (1946-47) was without doubt the most strenuous of his entire career. Enrollment had nearly doubled that of any one year during all the time he had been dean of the college. Since 1926 Yaggy had carried on his administrative duties as dean of the college and head of the physics department quietly and efficiently in an office which housed a couple of bookcases, files, and two desks, one for himself and another for his secretary, Grayce Stadler. But with the avalanche of veterans in the fall of 1946, it was impossible for one man and one secretary to carry the load. A classroom was quickly converted into a college office and added secretarial and clerical staffs were employed.

For 39 years Dean Yaggy had been associated with Joliet Township High School and Junior College. Back in 1908, he had been employed to teach physics. In 1912, Dr. Brown appointed him one of the three members of what later became known as the Junior College Committee, an assignment he held until he was named dean of the college in 1926.

Dean Yaggy had been active in the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges, of which he was a charter member. He served on the Board of Control of the Illinois Junior College Conference and had been a member of the Executive Committee of the North Central Association of Junior Colleges. Dean Yaggy was held in high regard by both faculty and students. The dedication of the

first yearbook published in 1933 expresses well the affection of the students for their dean:

Realizing his sympathetic understanding, his affectionate interest, his gentle toleration toward the antics of Junior Collegians, and his liberal attitude, we, the class of nineteen hundred and thirty-three, respectfully dedicate this first volume as a concrete manifestation of the monument we have built to him in our hearts and memories.³⁸

The Reorganization of the College Administration

Growing responsibilities in the administration experienced by Dean Yaggy led Superintendent Sharpe to recommend two full-time administrators, one to be an assistant superintendent and dean of the college; the other an assistant to the dean. With the approval of the Board of Education, Harry Leinenweber, a long-time and popular member of the social studies department, was appointed Assistant Dean, effective March 3, 1947.³⁹ On March 11, 1947, Elmer W. Rowley was named Assistant Superintendent and Dean of the College, effective July 1, 1947.⁴⁰

Dean Rowley, a native of Lockport, Illinois, was a 1929 graduate of Joliet Junior College where he was the recipient of the Adam Award. His B.S. degree in agriculture was awarded *cum laude* by the University of Illinois and his M.S. in educational administration was from the University of Chicago. For five years he had been the head of the vocational agriculture department at Joliet Township High School. It was he who organized the Farmer's Short Course, still a popular program with the farmers in the area. Before coming to Joliet, Rowley taught at Bloom Township High School in Chicago Heights for 11 years, during one of which he served as an exchange teacher in Honolulu, Hawaii. In both Chicago Heights and Joliet, he was a cooperating teacher for the University of Illinois in the training of agriculture teachers.⁴¹

Still more changes in the high school and college administration were made in 1947 and 1948. Because of ill health, Dr. Sharpe resigned the superintendency on June 12, 1947. For the third time since 1943, Harry J. Atkinson was appointed to serve as Acting Superintendent until another superintendent could be found.⁴² A few weeks later, Hugh S. Bonar of Oak Park was appointed at a special meeting of the Board of Education and reported for duty on August 1, 1947.⁴³

Bonar, a native of Mt. Morris, Illinois, had spent most of his professional career in the State of Wisconsin, holding positions in Ripon, Richland, and Manitowoc. While in Wisconsin, he was a leader in state educational organizations, served on several



Hugh S. Bonar
1947-1960
***See Below**



Dr. William C. French, 1960-1967,
the year District 525 was organized
***See Below**



James H. Cherry, General Assistant
Superintendent, 1948-1960

* "At the April 29, 1955, meeting of the board of education, the title of the chief administrator was changed to Superintendent of Joliet Township High School and President of the College."

important committees of the National Education Association and the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, and was active in civic organizations.⁴⁴ During the war, he had headed the labor relations department of a large business firm in Chicago.

Still other changes in administration were made before the end of the forties. On December 18, 1947, Harry Leinenweber, Assistant Dean, resigned with a request that he be reassigned to a teaching position in the social studies department.⁴⁵ Susan H. Wood, who had been a member of the same department for three and a half years, was asked to be his successor beginning January 13, 1948.⁴⁶

With the appointment of James H. Cherry as General Assistant Superintendent in charge of curriculum on February 10, 1948,⁴⁷ all administrative posts were filled.

To understand some of the problems facing the board and the administrators in the decades ahead, it is important to have some knowledge of the socio-economic changes brought about by World War II on both the national and local fronts.

Challenges of the Postwar Years

Tragic as World War II was, some of its by-products brought possibilities for progress never before envisioned. One was the hastening of the democratization of higher education.

Junior colleges had, up until World War II, placed major emphasis on the preparation of transfer students. The curricula, at least at JJC, closely paralleled those of the first two years of the state university. Attempts to introduce vocational courses before the war had met with limited success.

Shifts in occupational patterns during the world conflict, however, had brought a demand for technicians and workers with specialized vocational training. Junior colleges across the country responded quickly and effectively in meeting these wartime needs. With the growth of industry and commerce after the conflict, more and more pressure was brought upon junior colleges for trained personnel. The result was that more technical, vocational and semi-professional courses were offered by junior colleges. Technical programs had won respectability as a by-product of the war. John Gardner, President of the Carnegie Foundation, expressed it well: "We must have both plumbers and philosophers—unless we provide quality education for both, neither our pipes nor our ideas will hold water."⁴⁸

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill), which

subsidized both educational and vocational training at government expense, reflects the new social philosophy of the time. People—both young and old—began to look upon education as the route to a better life—a good job, security, and social advancement.

Nearly two million veterans and the ever-increasing number of “college-going” high school graduates clamored for admission to colleges and universities in 1946. Many were turned away; there was simply no space. The seriousness of the situation demanded immediate study and action. President Truman recognized the problem and appointed a Commission on Higher Education in 1946 to make a study. Headed by George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education, a group of 28 educators were directed to study the role of higher education in American democracy and international affairs, and specifically “to re-examine methods, objectives, and facilities presently available,” and to make recommendations based on their findings.

The Commission completed its three-volume report in 1947. It was a monumental study covering all segments of higher education, but its recognition of the role of two-year public colleges was of great significance to the junior college movement.

Members of the Commission concluded that at least 49 percent of the population had the mental ability to complete two years of general and vocational training and 32 percent had the ability to complete advanced liberal arts or specialized professional education.

To offer equal educational opportunity for all, the President’s Commission recommended that each state should provide for a system of two-year public colleges designed to provide postsecondary education “at low cost and easy access.” The term “community college” was used in the 1947 report to describe the new pattern for the two-year public institution. “Whatever form the community college takes, its purpose is educational service to the entire community. It should include preparation for advanced study, vocational and technical programs and community services. It should be dedicated to life-long learning and be an active center for adult education.”⁴⁹

The 1947 Report of the President’s Commission on Higher Education was widely publicized in newspapers and magazines throughout the United States. At long last the junior college had been recognized as an important segment of higher education.

The Impact of World War II on Joliet and Its Schools

Joliet had changed, too, during the forties. World War II had brought new life to the city as industries geared themselves for the production of military supplies. In 1940 two large munitions plants were built outside Joliet, and a large naval warehouse was constructed at the edge of Rockdale three years later. Unemployment, which had plagued the area since the early thirties, disappeared. Other workers and their families flocked to the city to work in defense plants. Between 1940 and 1950 the population of Joliet grew from 42,365 to 51,601. For a short time after the war ended several thousand were unemployed, but civic organizations joined the Association of Commerce in encouraging new industries to locate in the area. The Caterpillar Company, F. W. Sickles, and Hart, Shaffner and Marx were among those that responded in the forties. But the fifties, sixties and early seventies brought even greater industrial growth, a rapid increase in population in Joliet and Joliet Township, and soaring high school and junior college enrollments.⁵⁰

Growing populations have always brought problems for school districts. Although JJC enrollment had started to level off by the fall of 1948, it was destined to grow.

The data below give a picture of changes in Joliet and in the area around it that created the problems faced by the school districts between 1950 and 1970.

Industrial Growth of the Joliet Area

The Joliet Region Chamber of Commerce Fact Books report that: Between 1940 and 1953 industrial development in the Joliet area tripled. By 1953 there were over 200 manufacturers and processors in the area.

Between 1956 and 1965, 40 new industries located in the region, 22 of which were established between 1960 and 1965. The report noted that there had been some attrition and consolidation, but the overall trend was one of substantial growth.

Between 1968 and 1972, there were 50 new industries that located in the Joliet area.⁵¹

Population Growth in Joliet and Joliet Township

	Joliet	Joliet Township
1940	42,365	
1950	51,601	76,696
1960	66,780	94,116
1962	70,993 (special census)	
1970	78,827	96,566 (52)

Soaring High School and Junior College Enrollments

	JTHS	Junior College	Total
1950-51	2573	468	3041
1955-56	2547	640	3187
1960-61	3348	1043	4391
1961-62	3779	1257	5036
1963-64	4342	1246	5588
1964-65	4622	1740	6362
1970-71	6208	4130	

(on new campus; adults included) (53)

The national trend of more and more students in high school was also a factor leading to higher enrollments in colleges.⁵⁴

First to feel the effect of the population explosion and the influx of job seekers in the rapidly growing industrial area was the grade school system. Soaring enrollments forced District 86 to work frantically for funds to build schools, to purchase needed equipment and to recruit teachers. By the late fifties and early sixties, Joliet Township High School and Junior College District 204 would face the same problems. Serious questions arose about the future of the college. Would there be room for a growing college that was supported by the high school tax levy? Would there be sufficient funds to expand the college curricula to meet the needs of the new technological society? Would there be ample funds to attract well qualified faculty in a highly competitive teacher market? It was clear to the administration that additional resources would have to become available. District 204 was rapidly outgrowing its tax levy. The fate of Joliet Junior College was interwoven with the financial problems of both the high school and the grade school as well as with those of higher education in Illinois.

In the pages to follow, the complicated story of Joliet Junior College's struggle for security and adequate financial support will be told. Solutions, sought at both the state and local levels, will be discussed under two headings: (1) the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges: Focus on Legislation and (2) Schools and a Growing Industrial Community.

CHAPTER VIII

THE ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGES: FOCUS ON LEGISLATION

State aid for public junior colleges had long been a goal of IAJC. Joliet administrators had been active in the association since it was first organized in the middle thirties. Because of the great influx of students expected, in the post-World War II years, members of the association decided to concentrate on a legislative program that would encourage the development of more junior colleges with adequate financial support.

Only one junior college had been established under the Act of 1937, described in an earlier chapter. Citizens in Centralia in 1940 voted to establish a college and also approved tax levies for building and educational funds even though the Junior College Act of 1937 had made no provision for financial support. A railroad immediately filed an objection suit and the local court declared the levies illegal.⁵⁵

The Illinois Association of Junior Colleges came to the rescue and actively supported an amendment to the Act of 1937 which was approved in 1943. This amendment authorized districts operating a junior college to levy up to 35 cents for educational purposes and for the building fund up to 15 cents for each \$100 of assessed valuation if approved by a public referendum. Centralia Junior College quickly took advantage of the amendment,⁵⁶ but apparently no consideration was ever given to a junior college tax referendum by the Joliet Township High School and Junior College District 204. Members of the board may have feared that a successful referendum for the junior college would be challenged in court because some educators, including John Wieland, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, did not believe the Act of 1937 was constitutional since junior colleges were not a part of the common school system. However, because junior colleges were already providing higher education at no expense to the State of Illinois and would be carrying an even heavier load in the future, state aid was a reasonable goal.

With the founding of Centralia Junior College in 1940, there were 12 public junior colleges in Illinois, six of which were in Chicago.⁵⁷ Thirteen additional ones were private. IAJC included representatives of both groups with divisions for administrators, faculty, and students. The administrative division, composed of presidents, deans, superintendents, and principals, played a vital role in securing state aid for junior colleges.

Foreseeing an avalanche of students after World War II, the Illinois Association focused on legislation that would (1) encourage the creation of more junior colleges (the act of 1937 was permissive only); (2) provide state aid; (3) recognize public junior colleges as a part of the common school system.⁵⁸

In 1943 IAJC made its first attempt to pass a bill meeting these requirements. At a meeting of the Board of Education for District 204, Superintendent Roosevelt Basler, Superintendent, explained that a bill providing for a grant of \$50 per student had been introduced in the General Assembly and included a plan to stimulate the creation of new colleges. The Joliet board endorsed the bill and voted to send a letter supporting its passage.⁵⁹ The propositions failed, however, because its plan for area organization and funding was not sufficiently specific.⁶⁰

Disappointed, but not discouraged, Frank A. Jensen, Superintendent of LaSalle-Peru-Oglesby Junior College and President of IAJC, urged everyone at the annual meeting of the organization in Chicago on November 6, 1943, "to become involved in the struggle. Unless something is done in the way of providing laws for the promotion of junior colleges in Illinois, we may have a very difficult time," he declared.⁶¹

A few weeks later the executive board of IAJC met in Chicago to discuss their next step. They decided to ask the University of Illinois to make a comprehensive survey of the entire junior college situation in Illinois in order to give guidance for the proper development of junior colleges throughout the state.

This request was made in a letter to President A. C. Willard dated December 18, 1943, and signed by Roosevelt Basler, Superintendent of Joliet Township High School and Junior College and James L. Beck, Dean of Thornton Junior College at Harvey.⁶² Willard's reply brought good news. Not only would the University make the survey; the Board of Trustees had voted \$3,000 to cover the expense of the project.⁶³

Early in 1944, Coleman R. Griffith, Provost of the University, was asked to direct the study with the assistance of Hortense Blackstone. About a year later, the Griffith-Blackstone survey was

completed and published under the title, "The Junior College in Illinois."

On the basis of this study, the University of Illinois formulated some general principles or policies to be followed in establishing a state system of junior colleges. The University would lend its support to:

1. An expanded system of junior colleges within high school districts supported by a reasonable increase in local tax rate plus State funds of \$50 per year per student of average daily attendance as a minimum;
2. A state system under a State Board of Education with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as the executive official;
3. A State Board of Education to approve the establishment of new junior colleges that were to be administered by the chief officer of the district.

The University also stressed the belief that junior colleges should be community centers for all educational purposes beyond the high school with transfer, vocational, and technical programs adapted to the needs of the area served.⁶⁴

With these policies as a guide, IAJC proceeded to activate legislation. Bills designed to encourage the organization of the two-year institution as a part of the common school system with funding ranging from \$50 to \$100 per student were introduced in 1945, 1947, and 1949, but each proposal failed. Even so, the junior college movement continued to win supporters as IAJC intensified its public relations program. In fact, the bill introduced in 1949 passed the Illinois House of Representatives unanimously but failed by one vote in the Senate.⁶⁵

Although the Illinois Association did not accomplish its legislative goals in the forties, several junior colleges opened during the decade. Belleville started in 1946. When in the spring of that same year the University of Illinois received 23,000 applications for admissions, it set up extension centers at Moline, Elgin, and Danville. Each was released to its local board of education in 1949 and subsequently became known as Moline Junior College, Elgin Community College, and Danville Community Colleges. Leaders of these four institutions became active members of IAJC.⁶⁶

Progress in the Fifties

The escalation of the college-going rate during the fifties was a major factor in bringing the junior college to the attention of the public. Because of limited facilities, state colleges, the University of Illinois, and private colleges were being forced to limit enroll-

ments. Many superior students were being denied admission to four-year institutions. Junior colleges in Illinois, most of them sharing facilities with a high school, felt the squeeze for space as both high school and college enrollments soared. During the decade of the fifties, enrollment for all colleges, public and private, increased 158 percent. Public institutions grew by 210 percent. The junior college sector expanded by 241 percent.⁶⁷

IAJC members, encouraged by their "almost successful" bill of 1949, were ready with another in 1951. *And* it passed. IAJC leaders were elated, even though there was no provision for state aid. It did, however, include a statement that statutorily defined junior colleges as a part of the common school system. This, they were told, was a necessary prelude to state funding.

Two other provisions of the Junior College Act of 1951 were to affect the Joliet story: (1) A uniform system of standards and procedures was to be followed in establishing junior colleges by referendum. No longer could a school district establish a junior college by a resolution of the school board, for the Act of 1937 was nullified by the Act of 1951. (This was to cause Joliet Junior College administrators some anxious days, as explained in the next chapter); (2) A high school district was authorized to vote to levy a tax to pay the tuition of a resident to attend any junior college in the State of Illinois.⁶⁸ (In 1959 the Lockport district took advantage of this provision.)

With junior colleges officially recognized as a part of the common schools, IAJC renewed its efforts to secure state aid. It was not to be easy, for all levels of education—elementary through the University—were seeking state funds.

In 1953, a new legislative committee was appointed by IAJC. Led by David Heffernan of Chicago and E. W. Rowley of Joliet, a publicity campaign was launched. Letters were sent to every member of the IAJC asking for names and addresses of community leaders to whom publicity material could be sent. It included statistics showing the rapid growth of college enrollment, the cost of educating a student at a state-supported school compared with the per capita cost at a junior college, plus a statement indicating how 10,000 students could be served at a junior college by a state grant of \$100 each for a \$1,000,000 appropriation whereas at a state college or university the cost to the state would be approximately \$9,000,000.⁶⁹

Although Governor Stratton refused to support junior college legislation introduced in the General Assembly in 1953 because he believed the State of Illinois' first obligation was to elementary and secondary schools, he apparently was impressed with the

arguments presented by IAJC and by the growing outcry of the public for action. In 1954 he appointed a commission "to study and survey" problems facing higher education in Illinois, both public and private, and to find ways by which the State could discharge its responsibility in the most economical and efficient manner. One of its members was Hugh S. Bonar, Superintendent of Joliet Township High School and Junior College. Three subcommittees were appointed from the 18 members of the Governor's Commission; Superintendent Bonar served on the one dealing with the extension of junior colleges.⁷⁰ Providing much valuable data to the Commission were the members of the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges.

Apparently, the legislators were at long last ready to support junior colleges, for state funding finally became a reality. E. W. Rowley of Joliet was among those present at the signing of the Junior College Act of 1955. Although IAJC had asked for \$200 per student, the formula provided \$100 for each resident student attending a junior college in Illinois.⁷¹ "We'll be back in two years," declared Rowley as he left the Governor's office.

Two years later, 1957, the General Assembly approved the \$200 per student formula. By that time, the Governor's Commission on Higher Education had, after a thorough review of the existing situation, recommended as an ultimate goal the extension of locally-controlled public junior colleges within commuting distance of all high school graduates in the State of Illinois. More community colleges, they were convinced, would relieve the congestion in four-year colleges and universities and reduce the cost of higher education in Illinois.⁷²

By the close of the decade the junior college movement was gaining momentum. Three new public junior colleges were established between 1955 and 1959: Mt. Vernon Community College, Bloom Community College at Chicago Heights, and Canton Community College.⁷³ Many more were needed if the youth of Illinois were to have the advantages of higher education. By 1959 the Commission on Higher Education had concluded that the expansion of public junior colleges throughout Illinois was not only the most economical but also the most democratic approach to the problem of higher education in Illinois. Some plan, however, was needed to make it possible to blanket the entire state with junior colleges.

After conferring with Dr. Robert Johns, Director of the Commission on Higher Education, Dean Elmer Rowley and Assistant Superintendent James H. Cherry, both of Joliet, decided to write a bill that might make it possible to encourage the creation of jun-

ior colleges throughout the State of Illinois. Since the legislators of Illinois were familiar with the Unit District Law under which large unit districts were forming in Illinois, it was decided that this law could with certain adaptations be used as a pattern. Dean Rowley wrote such a bill, after which he met with James Cherry, Joliet, and Ray Young of the University of Illinois. Together they agreed upon the maximum tax rate before sending it to the Legislative Reference Bureau. Louis Bottino, State Representative from the Joliet area, later introduced the bill. In spite of considerable opposition from those who had felt the required assessed valuation and population requirements were too low, IAJC had the support of a number of organizations and the bill passed. (Dr. Johns felt the requirements were too low also, but James Cherry insisted that districts in Southern Illinois would be discouraged if they were too high.) One organization that did not support the bill *nor* work against it was the Illinois Education Association. Irving Pearson, its executive secretary, explained that the IEA feared that it would draw money away from the common schools.⁷⁴

H.B. 1236 was signed into law by Governor Stratton on July 21, 1959. It provided in part,

"Any contiguous and compact territory, no part of which is included within any school district maintaining a junior college or any junior college district unless all of such district is included, having a population of not less than 500,000 persons and an equalized assessed valuation of not less than \$75,000,000 may be organized into a junior college. . . ."

subject, of course, to a referendum.⁷⁵ The basic principles of this law were later incorporated into the Junior College Act of 1965. The passage of this bill on July 21, 1959, authorized junior college districts for the first time.

Five junior college districts were organized under the Act of 1959: Black Hawk College, Moline; William Rainey Harper College, Palatine; Rock Valley College, Rockford; Sauk Valley College, Dixon; Triton College, Morton Grove. All five were reclassified by the Illinois Junior College Board between 1965 and February 1966. No major problems arose in the conversion of the five colleges to Class I, for the basic principles of the Act of 1959 were incorporated into the Junior College Act of 1965. In fact, much of the language had been borrowed *in toto* from the 1959 statute.⁷⁶

A significant step forward for junior colleges came with the appointment of Robert O. Birkhimer as a full-time junior college consultant in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction in 1959. Someone was needed to coordinate the many

studies that were being made across the state to implement the most recent law. The newly created position was at the recommendation of the Commission on Higher Education, which had replaced the Governor's Commission.⁷⁷

IAJC members were delighted with the appointment of Birkhimer to the new post. While dean of Centralia Junior College, he had been one of their group. They knew him to be a man of action, a tireless and enthusiastic worker. In his new position he was to assist with the development of new colleges and to help them to gain accreditation by the North Central Association. Of great significance was his assignment as a consultant on legislative matters pertinent to junior colleges.⁷⁸

A highlight of the 1960 report of the Commission of Higher Education was the recommendation that the State of Illinois create a Board of Higher Education to coordinate the plans of all state-supported institutions of higher education. Two years later, a board was established and mandated to develop a plan for higher education and to prepare drafts of proposed legislation to implement it.⁷⁹

By 1964 a provisional master plan was released by the Board of Higher Education. Public hearings were held throughout Illinois before the final draft was introduced into the General Assembly. It passed unanimously in both houses of the General Assembly and was signed by Governor Koerner on July 15, 1965.

Under the Junior College Act of 1965, junior colleges became units of Illinois Higher Education. JJC was among those classified as Class II, not to be interpreted as its being a second-class college, but to differentiate it from the new Class I institutions that operated independently of a high school district.

To achieve Class I status, Joliet Junior College would have to sever its connections with the high school district, provide for a tax rate, and elect a board of trustees. Until these steps were taken, JJC would operate under the high school board. As a Class I college, it could collect \$11.50 per student credit hour from the State of Illinois. If it remained in Class II, the State would pay only \$9.50 after the first year of operation.⁸⁰

The Junior College Act of 1965 was passed at a crucial point in the history of JJC. For that story, we must turn back to the late forties to start the chronicle of the Joliet schools in the fifties and sixties.

CHAPTER IX

SCHOOL PROBLEMS IN JOLIET— A THREAT TO EXISTENCE OF JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE

Good schools were important to the success of the drive of the Joliet Region Chamber of Commerce to attract new industries to the area. Its Education Committee was quite active during the fifties as Districts 86 and 204 sought solutions to their financial problems. To meet the rising costs of education, the Chamber and the leaders of District 86 proposed the formation of a unit district, that is, to unite Districts 86 and 204 under one administration. This, they argued, would be a step toward a more economical and efficient operation of the Joliet schools. It would mean, moreover, more state aid since, in an effort to bring an end to dual systems in the northern part of Illinois, the state had imposed a penalty on dual systems.

A petition to organize a unit system was filed with County Superintendent Bottino on July 28, 1951. It included 11 school districts, the two in Joliet plus those in Jackson township and in a portion of Troy.⁸¹ Superintendent Bonar and the Board of Education for 204 approved the petition.⁸²

Plans were already made to vote on the unit issue on February 16, 1952, when it was brought to the attention of the proponents that, according to the law, a successful vote would mean the dissolution of all districts included in the petition. That would leave Joliet Junior College without a governing board. There would have to be a separate vote to recreate JJC, for the Junior College Act of 1951 had nullified the Act of 1937. No longer could a board of education establish a junior college by resolution, as authorized in 1937.

If the citizens approved the unit system, a newly elected seven-man board would have to call for a vote to recreate the junior college at the next general election which would be in April, 1952. The new board, however, would not officially take office until July

1, 1952.⁸³ Would the new board have the legal right to call for a vote to re-establish the college in April, 1952? Or would the referendum have to be held in 1953? If so, would there be a junior college in 1952-53?

At the February 12, 1952, meeting of the 204 Board, Dr. E. C. Cohenour read a letter from the Chamber of Commerce stating that JJC's valid operation should be settled by referendum whether the unit vote was successful or not. He suggested that the board voluntarily call such an election, but no action was taken.⁸⁴

Superintendent Bonar, Dean Rowley, and County Superintendent Bottino appealed to the Attorney General of Illinois for an interpretation. When he decided that the vote on the junior college could be held after the new board took over in July, 1952, the college was safe for another year.

To pass, the February 16 referendum for a unit district had to carry in both incorporated and unincorporated areas. Proponents emphasized the economy, the greater efficiency of operation, and the increase in state aid under the unit plan. The opponents stressed the reduction in bonding power, the inadequacy of the \$1.50 tax rate to provide quality education for students of kindergarten through junior college, and the threat to the existence of the Junior College.⁸⁵ The campaign for the unit district proved to be a heated one. The issue carried in Joliet by a narrow margin, but lost two to one in the unincorporated areas.

Before attempting another referendum to establish a unit district, the Education Committee of the Chamber of Commerce invited District 204 to be a co-sponsor of a school survey. The results would be used to inform the people of the advantages of the unit system. The 204 Board accepted the invitation and agreed to cooperate on the cost.⁸⁶

Merle Sumption, Director of Field Services for the University of Illinois, directed the study. Levon Seron, well-known Joliet architect, acted as chairman, and Erma Agazzi Chuk served as secretary.⁸⁷

The survey, completed by January 1954, ended with the recommendation that a unit district be established in Joliet.⁸⁸ By that time an amendment to the Junior College Act of 1951 had been passed to safeguard the continuance of the junior college. Included as an optional proposition at the time of a unit vote was a provision for levying a \$1.675 educational and a 32.5 cent building levy for a junior college.⁸⁹ However, there was no referendum on the unit issue until several years later.

Almost every meeting of the District 204 Board of Education

during the late fifties included a discussion of space needs. The urgency for more technical programs for both the high school and college students was especially serious. The old buildings across Jefferson Street used for agriculture classes had been condemned. A referendum for a new vocational-technical building in 1955 was decisively defeated.⁹⁰ Some of the shops were moved to rental properties a block west of the high school on Van Buren Street.

Because of the unit issue, the District 204 Board hesitated to go back to the people immediately. However, after a conference with the unit district committee,⁹¹ District 204 again asked the people to approve a bond issue for the construction of a vocational-technical building at the corner of Van Buren and Collins Streets. The referendum, held in December, 1956, carried with 2,975 yes votes and 1874 no votes.⁹²

School had opened in 1959 with 3,130 in high school and 794 in the college. Foreseeing a need for more room for the junior college as well as the high school, the board considered several approaches. To alleviate the crowded conditions at Joliet Township High School, Superintendent Bonar was authorized to obtain estimates on the purchase of the F. E. Marsh grade school for use by the junior college.⁹³ Superintendent Bonar also urged that a study of population trends be made as a preliminary step to the selection and purchase of a site for a feeder high school.⁹⁴

Ray Lichtenwalter, one of the members of District 204 Board, suggested at the October 14, 1959 meeting the formation of a junior college district that would encompass many of the communities immediately surround Joliet. He explained that since Joliet was the hub of a growing industrial center, and since the state was encouraging the building of more junior colleges, the present Joliet Junior College could outgrow its present bounds and be in need of separate and additional facilities. Since Lockport had by then voted to pay tuition for its residents to attend a junior college, other nearby districts might soon want to take advantage of the local facilities.

Under the Junior College Act of 1959 (the law written by Elmer Rowley and James Cherry) it was possible, declared Lichtenwalter, to create a junior college district with its own board and its own tax levy. Other members of the board did not agree with Lichtenwalter's proposal. They feared that the creation of such a district would create problems and conflict with the proposal for the organization of the unit system which was scheduled to be voted upon in December, 1959.⁹⁵ (The referendum was later postponed to March, 1960.)

Superintendent Bonar presented an even more revolutionary

idea at a study session of the board in December. Using as his title, "Organizing Will County Schools for the Years Ahead—A County School," he proposed a plan whereby all of Will County would have one board to operate all levels of education from kindergarten through junior college.⁹⁶

The plan was again on the agenda for the May, 1960⁹⁷ study session of the board. Apparently, the proposal was never given any serious consideration after that. One reason for the defeat of the long-delayed vote on the unit district held on March 26, 1960, was the unwillingness of districts in the unincorporated areas to surrender local authority over their schools. A county-wide district would have been even more difficult to establish.

New Leadership

On August 1, 1960, Dr. William C. French replaced Superintendent Bonar, who had reached the mandatory retirement age. For French, the problems of the late fifties rapidly became more and more serious. The vocational-technical building completed in 1958 had brought some relief, but a resolution to purchase the F. E. Marsh school for the college was tabled and never revived.⁹⁸ However, Bonar's foresight in recommending a study of population trends as a preliminary step to selecting a site for a second high school proved to be a fortunate move.

When school opened in September, 1960, there were 3,348 in high school and 1,043 in junior college.⁹⁹ Enrollment projections indicated an immediate need for a building program. French and the board decided to ask the voters to approve the building of two feeder schools, each to accommodate 1,500 high school students. Following the defeat of this proposal in May 1961,¹⁰⁰ the board employed a team of consultants from Northwestern University to analyze the local needs of District 204 and to make recommendations for future action.¹⁰¹

The Childress Report, named for the leader, Dr. Jack Childress, included recommendations for both immediate and long-range action. Steps to build two 4-year high schools should be taken immediately. Long-range planning should include a separate junior college designed for 2,000 students on a new site—possibly near the stadium.

Factors influencing the report were: (1) the purchase of land to the southwest of the city by the Santa Fe Railroad for future development; (2) the completion of I-80; (3) the holding power of the high school; (4) the vocational and technical programs available in the growing industrial community. Jack Childress, in presenting the report at a public meeting on October 4, 1961, pointed out

that a slowdown or speedup of industrial development could conceivably alter long-range planning.¹⁰² Two months after the public meeting in October, a referendum for the building of Joliet West and Joliet East High Schools was approved.¹⁰³

Even before the two high schools were completed, two members of the board suggested that the building on the east side should be used for a junior college. In fact, Fred Fisher was elected to the board on the basis of a separate junior college. However, Dr. French and other members of the board felt that they must keep faith with the people who had voted for two high schools.¹⁰⁴ Joliet East and Joliet West Township High Schools opened in the fall of 1964. By then there were 4,622 in the three high schools and 1,740 in junior college.¹⁰⁵

Operating three high schools and a rapidly growing junior college created grave financial problems for the district. More teachers had to be hired at a time when the teacher market was highly competitive; more supplies and equipment had to be provided, and the maintenance of building and grounds grew more and more costly.

To alleviate the situation the District 204 Board decided to ask the voters to approve a tax levy to support the junior college—17½ cents for a building fund.¹⁰⁶ At a special election held on November 21, 1964, the propositions were defeated almost two to one.¹⁰⁷

For the board, and especially for the junior college students of District 204, the defeat was a blow. Starting the second semester of the 1964-65 school year, residents of the Joliet district were required to pay \$105 per semester for 15 semester hours of credit. This was to help offset a school deficit of a half million dollars. With an increase of 2,000 to 3,000 students in a short span of time, levying of tuition was inevitable, explained Dr. French.¹⁰⁸ Ironically, students from Lockport High School District 205 did not have to pay tuition, for in 1959 the people voted a .03 cent tax for each \$100 of assessed valuation to cover the tuition of any resident desiring to attend any junior college in Illinois.

Even with the tuition and state aid, the future of JJC was in jeopardy. Dr. French sounded the alarm at the June 17, 1965¹⁰⁹ meeting of the board when he announced that the college would need additional funds if it were to continue to operate. No longer could the District afford to support both a college and three high schools on an 84 cent tax levy. The board's first obligation was to provide for the needs of the high schools.

After much discussion, the board decided to try once again to seek financial support for the college, this time by resolution as

authorized by a law passed in 1963.¹¹⁰ The resolution adopted called for \$595,000 for educational purposes and \$255,000 for building needs. If, however, a petition requesting a referendum and signed by 10 percent of the eligible voters was filed with the board within 30 days after resolution was passed, the board would have 60 days in which to take action.¹¹¹

Petitions were soon in circulation. While Sammy Berk and Arthur O'Neil, two local politicians, spearheaded the drive for a referendum, other community leaders were considering alternative approaches for solving the school problems. At a meeting of the Citizens' Advisory Council on June 24, George Travers, Superintendent of Commonwealth Edison, moved that the Council go on record as favoring a separate junior college district and offering its support toward establishing it. A statement expressing the Council's concern over the financial plight of the schools and pledging their support was read at the July 13 meeting of the board.

Eugene Silveri, Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, at the same meeting urged the board to lose no time in contacting surrounding school districts to join Joliet Junior College if and when it became a Class I district under the Master Plan of Higher Education.¹¹²

Members of the board were favorable to the idea of Joliet Junior College's becoming a Class I district, but even though the governor signed the Junior College Act into law on July 15, 1965, it would take a year or more to bring about. "By that time we would be bankrupt," remarked a member of the board.¹¹³ Faced with soaring enrollments in both the high schools and junior college, financial needs were urgent and immediate.

Hope for financial support of the college was turned into despair when the petitions circulated asking for a referendum on the resolution calling for \$595,000 for a junior college educational fund and \$255,000 for building were filed on July 9, 1965. More than 3,000 of the 8,200 names on the petitions were of doubtful validity.¹¹⁴ Although court action challenging their legality was seriously considered by the board, it finally decided to call for a referendum on September 7, 1965. Both issues were decisively defeated.

A year later an attempt to increase the high school levy from 84 cents to 98 cents also failed to pass.¹¹⁵ Drastic steps were immediately taken by the board to cut costs. All buildings were closed at 5 P.M. and on weekends; school activities were limited; the evening school programs were reduced to two nights per week; and all evening classes at both East and West High Schools came to an end.¹¹⁶

Members of the Better Schools Committee, headed by George Travers, decided that it was time for concerted action by the community. Together with the boards for District 86 and 204, the committee worked out a three-point plan to meet the school crisis: (1) Districts 204 and 86 would hold a referendum on December 10, 1966, asking for a 14 cent increase in the high school levy and a 21 cent raise for District 86; (2) The proposal to establish a Class I Junior College was set for February 18, 1967; (3) A bond issue to provide for needed classrooms for District 86 would follow in the spring of 1967.¹¹⁷

A united community gave promise of happier days for the schools in the days ahead, for a time at least.



First Board of Trustees for Joliet Junior College District

Seated: Samuel Saxon, Daniel L. Kennedy, Dr. C. W. Ingmire, Allan Holler
Standing: Ronald W. Whitaker, William Glasscock, President, Victor Scott

CHAPTER X

JUNIOR COLLEGE ACT OF 1965 TO THE RESCUE OF JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE

Toward a New Identity

The passage of the Junior College Act of 1965 in July proved to be a lifesaver for JJC. The failure of the two junior college referendums, the one in November, 1964, and the other in September, 1965, made it clear that the community was in no mood to support a 17½ cent tax rate for JJC. The destiny of the college was at stake.

The Junior College Act, however, offered a solution. By becoming a Class I district, the State of Illinois would pay three-fourths of the cost of a site and the educational buildings, plus \$11.50 for each semester hour credit earned by the students. A large area junior college district with a substantial assessed valuation would mean a much lower tax rate.

To qualify for Class I status the district would first have to file a petition signed by 500 citizens with the Junior College Board and the Board of Higher Education. Next a feasibility study of a proposed district would have to be made, a tax rate set, and an election held for the approval of the voters.¹¹⁸

In the fall of 1965 Kenneth Timm, a local attorney and JJC alumnus, was appointed by the Joliet Coordinating Council on Education to chair a committee to explore the practicality of a Class I district.¹¹⁹ Questionnaires were first sent to the school boards of 16 high school districts long served by the local college. Included were Beecher, Braidwood, Coal City, Crete-Monee, Gardner, Joliet, Lincoln-Way, Lockport, Mazon, Minooka, Morris, Newark, Peotone, Plainfield, Wilmington, and Yorkville. Those that expressed an interest in an expanded college district were then invited to send one or two persons to represent their area on a committee to organize a survey.

Chosen to serve on this Central Committee chaired by Kenneth Timm were: Vern Bond, Lockport; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hampton, Mazon; Howard E. Harshbarger, Plainfield; George H. Johnson, Joliet; Fred Littlefair, Minnoka; John Lubke, South

Wilmington; Mrs. Wylie H. Mullen, Jr., Joliet; George Travers, Joliet; Mr. and Mrs. Gerald McKanna, Newark; John Racich, Elwood; Elmer W. Rowley (Secretary-Staff Consultant), Joliet Junior College; Leslie Ross, Coal City; Gordon Schopp, Gardner; Raymond A. Smith, Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Torok, Monee; Miss Ethel Watts, Morris; Ronald Whitaker, New Lenox.¹²⁰

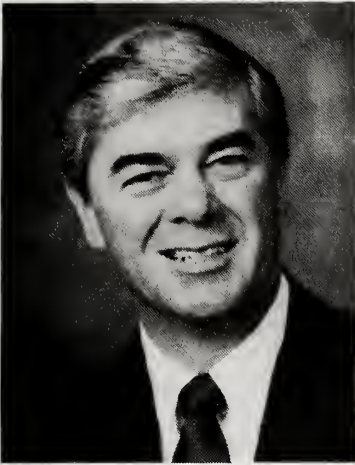
The above representatives served as chairmen or as members of subcommittees appointed to deal with special aspects of the feasibility study. One committee was to determine the boundaries of the Class I district; another was to make a statistical study of the population in the proposed area—its distribution, age composition and pattern of growth resulting from the economic development of the community and other forces. Also analyzed were the existing and projected enrollments in the included districts to discover trends affecting the need for and the kind of junior college best suited for the area. A curriculum committee, after surveying the needs of both high school students and adults in the districts, was to recommend needed improvements to strengthen current offerings. A finance committee studied the financial base of the proposed district and determined the building and educational rates necessary to finance it.

A Research and Information Committee sent a representative to meetings of the above groups involved in the survey and kept the public informed of the progress of the study. This committee was headed by Max Kuster. All committees were directly responsible to the Steering Committee headed by Kenneth Timm. It was this committee that made the final recommendation for a Class I junior college based on the comprehensive studies made by the various committees involved. The compilation of these reports comprised the feasibility study sent to the Junior College Board for approval.

The Class I junior college district proposed for state approval included 12 high school districts in Will, Grundy, and Kendall counties and small portions of Kankakee and LaSalle counties. The tax rate was 9½ cents, 7½ cents for education and 2 cents for building. The new district was large enough to have an assessed valuation of \$836,000,000 and yet compact enough for commuter attendance.¹²¹ The 9½ cent rate was among the lowest for junior college districts in Illinois. State approval came quickly and an election was set for February 18, 1967.



Kenneth Timm, Chairman of Central Committee on Education



John Racich, Leader of the drive to establish a Class I District



Max Kuster, Chairman of the Research and Information Committee

Joliet Junior College: First Class, Four to One

Many people living in the proposed Class I district had had a part in the preparation of the feasibility study, not only the members of the Central Steering Committee, but also those who had served on the subcommittees. With their help, John Racich, a Joliet banker and alumnus of JJC, spear-headed the drive to inform every eligible voter in the area concerned, of the advantages of the Class I junior college.¹²² Working with him was Max Kuster. Speakers were made available to service clubs and other organizations, meetings were held in every high school district, and volunteers carried the story from door to door.

A Class I district was indeed the most logical solution for a comprehensive junior college at the least possible cost to the taxpayers. With the state offering to pay 75 percent of the cost of a site and the construction of educational buildings, plus \$11.50 per semester hour of student credit, Class I status was an incredible bargain. For Lockport Township High School District, it would actually be a tax saving, for the district was empowered by the voters in 1959 to levy up to 17½ cents to pay the tuition of its residents to attend a junior college. The 9½ cent figure represented a savings, for acceptance of the Class I proposal would nullify the previous levy.

A Class I comprehensive junior college would make possible a much broader educational program—vocational courses tailored to community needs and a more extensive and strengthened adult education department. A *pro* vote would preserve six decades of junior college experience in America's oldest junior college in continuous existence.¹²³

The alternatives to a Class I district were almost frightening. According to the Junior College Act, all areas throughout the State of Illinois were to be a part of a junior college district. A district in which there was no Class I college would be required by law to pay a portion of the cost of any resident to attend one of his choice in another part of the state. To make this possible, the state determined the rate of the levy; a local district had no control over that levy.¹²⁴

Joliet Junior College, if still in existence as a Class II college, could collect only \$9.50 per semester student credit and would not be eligible for the the 75 percent capital outlay for site and building construction.

Thanks to hundreds of volunteer workers and well-informed voters, Joliet Junior College became the nucleus of a Class I Junior College District on February 18, 1967. America's oldest public

junior college was safe at last. The vote was: 20,043—*yes*; 5,032—*no*.¹²⁵

Joliet Junior College in Transition to Class I

Following the four-to-one victory to establish a Class I District 525, Boyd Buchar, Superintendent of Will County Schools, set April 15, 1967, as the date to elect a seven-member Board of Trustees.¹²⁶ In the meantime, JJC would continue to be administered by High School District 204 until the Board of Trustees for Junior College District 525 felt that they were prepared to assume responsibility for operating the college.

From a group of 35 candidates the first college board was elected, four from unincorporated areas and three from those incorporated. Those chosen were: William Glasscock, a farmer who specialized in growing sweetcorn and a JJC alumnus; Dr. Cecil W. Ingmire, a Joliet veterinarian; Ronald W. Whitaker, an insurance broker in New Lenox, also an alumnus; Samuel Saxon, an attorney in Plainfield; Allan Holler, a farmer from Mazon in Grundy county; Victor Scott, a Joliet realtor residing in Plainfield township; and Daniel Kennedy, a Joliet lawyer.¹²⁷ All of those elected had the endorsement of the Central Steering Committee headed by Kenneth Timm.

Two members of the State Junior College Board, Gerald Smith, Executive Secretary, and Dr. James Spencer, attended the April 24, 1967, meeting at which William Glasscock was elected president of the board and Dr. Ingmire, the vice-president. Smith spoke briefly on the duties and responsibilities of the board and gave them some specific directives. Members of the board voted to meet weekly on Monday nights until some of the most urgent matters were resolved.¹²⁸ At the May 1 meeting, Ronald Whitaker was named secretary and Kenneth Timm was employed as legal counsel on an hourly basis.¹²⁹ William Norton was later appointed to serve as the treasurer for District 525.¹³⁰

Problems relating to the severance of Joliet Junior College from the high school district were undoubtedly the most pressing and difficult to solve. For well over 60 years most of the support of the college had come from the high school tax levy. Non-resident students had always paid tuition to attend JJC. Local residents had likewise paid to attend between 1933 and 1949¹³¹ and after 1965.¹³² Tuition money had always gone into the high school's educational fund. Except for a separate account for student activity fees, there had never been a separate college educational fund. Even the state aid for junior colleges which began in 1955 had become a part of the general fund of High School District 204.

Moving Ahead

Members of the District 525 Board moved ahead cautiously. No doubt their responsibilities at the time seemed awesome: choosing a president, transferring a faculty from District 204, renting facilities for the operation of the college, determining their assets, and making a budget—all these before they could take over full responsibility for the operation of the college.

To make a budget, they had to know what their assets were. The state allowed \$100,000 to each Class I district. The 9½ cent tax rate could be counted on but could not be collected until the following year (1968). Tuition payments would start in the fall, but the \$11.50 per student credit hour would not be collected until after the end of each semester. The big stumbling block was dividing the assets of High School District 204 with Junior College District 525.

As stated earlier, all revenues for the high school and college were deposited in the general educational fund of District 204. But because the state had been giving aid to junior colleges since 1955, and since out-of-district students had always paid tuition as well as the in-district students who attended JJC from 1933 to 1949 and after 1965, the District 525 Board felt that there should be some division of financial assets and equipment. Many of the state and federal grants for the development of the science laboratories and for the vocational and technical programs had been awarded because of the advanced college classes. An amicable settlement was finally made after the JJC Board employed James J. Grumley and Associates, an accounting firm, to work with the business manager of District 204 to untangle the knotty problem.¹³³

The division of faculty and staff members was also difficult. Many of the faculty members who taught both high school and college classes felt frustrated by the uncertainty of their future assignments. Others were concerned about their contracts, fringe benefits, and the effect that the transfer to higher education would have on their pension plan. Department chairman grew anxious about the unsigned requisitions piled high on the desk of the former dean.

District 204 kept pressing the Junior College Board for a take-over date and for the appointment of someone with authority to represent the college. The District 525 Board was looking forward to taking over the operation of the college after the division of assets had been determined and the cost of renting facilities to be

used by the college during 1967-1968 had been decided by District 204.

The picture began to brighten when the District 525 Board passed a resolution on June 12, 1967, to employ Dr. Raymond J. Young, Associate Professor of Higher Education at the University of Michigan and Dr. Elden Lichty, Professor Emeritus, Illinois State University, to screen the applications for president.¹³⁴ Both men were specialists in the junior college field and leaders in the state and national movements.

Elmer Rowley, who had been Dean of Joliet Junior College for 20 years, had announced his retirement in early June to become effective on June 30, 1967.¹³⁵ Because it was necessary to have someone in charge of the college office, Susan Wood, the assistant dean, was appointed Temporary Chief Administrator on July 10.¹³⁶ She was empowered to place orders for necessary supplies either directly or through District 204 for use of the new Junior College District. This assignment was in addition to her regular duties as assistant dean.

By the August 14 meeting of the board in Plainfield, three important decisions had been reached: the board would take over the responsibility for the college on August 28; District 525 agreed to pay a rental fee of \$140,000 for the college's use of the high school facilities for the year 1967-1968; and Elmer W. Rowley was appointed to serve as the first President of Junior College District 525.¹³⁷

Since July 1, Rowley had been living in retirement on his farm in Homer Township near Lockport. He had not applied for the presidency. In fact, he had received his first pension check, but both Drs. Young and Lichty felt that Rowley was the best man for the position.

His 20 years experience as dean of the college, his leadership role in the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges and his commitment to the philosophy of the community college concept as reflected in the college bulletins between 1947 and 1967 made him a logical candidate for the presidency of Joliet Junior College.

"No person surpasses Elmer's identity among the tireless and enthusiastic junior college workers and leaders from 1947 to his retirement in 1970. Space does not permit listing all of his many junior college leadership roles at local, state and national levels. . . ."

wrote Gerald W. Smith, Executive Secretary of the Junior College Board, in his book *Illinois Junior-Community College Development, 1946-1980*¹³⁸

Rowley had served two terms as president of the Illinois Associ-

ation of Junior Colleges and was an active and effective member of the legislative committee under several presidents. His thorough understanding of the problems facing the new board, his knowledge of the community in which he had spent most of his life and his achievements during his 20 years as dean of the college were factors that could not be overlooked. The District 525 Board agreed.



Students of Medical Science at Dr. Chester Palmer's office in Malta

CHAPTER XI

E. W. ROWLEY'S TWENTY YEARS AS DEAN OF JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE

The Emergence of the Community College Concept

For junior college administrators the years following World War II were the most exciting and challenging in the history of the junior college movement. Changes brought about by World War II had contributed to the emergence of a new concept of the purposes of the two-year public institution. As stated in the 1947 Report of the President's Commission on Higher Education, a junior college should serve the educational needs of *all* the people in the community—both youth and adults. Most educators, moreover, had become convinced that the changing needs of the people in the rapidly changing times would be continuous. These were the challenges that faced E. W. Rowley when he assumed his post as dean of the college in 1947 and director of adult education in 1951. His achievements in providing for the educational needs of both youth and adults and for new community services reflect Rowley's acceptance of the community college concept.

To meet the new and changing needs, a number of new programs were recommended by Dean Rowley to Superintendent Bonar who presented them to the board for approval. The chart that follows lists those added to the college offerings. Included, too, are enrollment figures for the vocational-technical programs between 1947 and 1967 that reveal a gradual growing interest in those areas. The growth of the one- and two-year business courses was especially significant: 35 to 1950; 235 in 1965.¹³⁹

The five new transfer programs listed on the chart were patterned after and approved by the University of Illinois. The two-year agriculture curriculum was the first of its kind to be offered by an Illinois junior college. Max Kuster, who had worked with Dean Rowley in planning the course, was named chairman of the agriculture department. Following a survey of former junior college women, a need for a homemaking course was evident. Miss Letitia Walsh of the University of Illinois came to Joliet as a

MEETING NEW NEEDS COURSES ADDED BETWEEN 1947 AND 1965

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965
A. Vocational and Technical Curricula and General Business					Agriculture Supply
Two-Year Business			Cooperative Office Occupations		Data Processing I and II
One-Year Merchandising			Two-Year Secretarial		
Two-Year Merchandising					
One year Secretarial					
Home Economics Secretarial					
Vocational and Technical					
Automotive Technology					
Drafting					
Electricity in Building Trades					
Electricity in Communications					
Mechanical and Machine Technology					
Printing					
Wood Shop					

GROWTH IN ENROLLMENTS 1947 TO 1965

Business	35	54	90	235
Voc.-Tech.	16	44	81	161
General	68	51	99	166
B. Transfer Programs 1949 to 1965				
Agriculture				Pre-Physical Education for Women
Home Economics				
Music				
		Pre-Physical Education for Men	Art	

consultant in setting up the department. Miss Ellen Nelson was named chairman.

Joliet had long been known for its interest in music—band, orchestra, and choral. Dean Rowley appointed an advisory committee to assist him in exploring the interest in a two-year course in music. Then, with the approval of the board, a music curriculum was begun in 1949.¹⁴⁰ Hal Dellinger, who had just received his doctorate from Columbia University in New York, was appointed to organize the music department and to serve as its chairman.¹⁴¹ In 1956, a pre-physical education curriculum for men was started¹⁴² and in 1963 a pre-physical education curriculum for women had its beginning with Beulah Hoffer as chairperson.¹⁴³ John Davis was Director of Athletics for men at the time.

Revisions in long-established programs were also made to meet new needs. A change in the requirements for certified medical technologists led to an affiliation of the college with hospitals recognized by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.¹⁴⁴ An affiliation with Silver Cross Hospital made it possible for pre-medical technology students to complete two years at JJC, transfer to Northern Illinois University for the junior year, and receive a B.S. degree in medical technology from Northern after a year's internship at Silver Cross Hospital.¹⁴⁵ This plan was later extended to include other hospitals and senior colleges and universities.

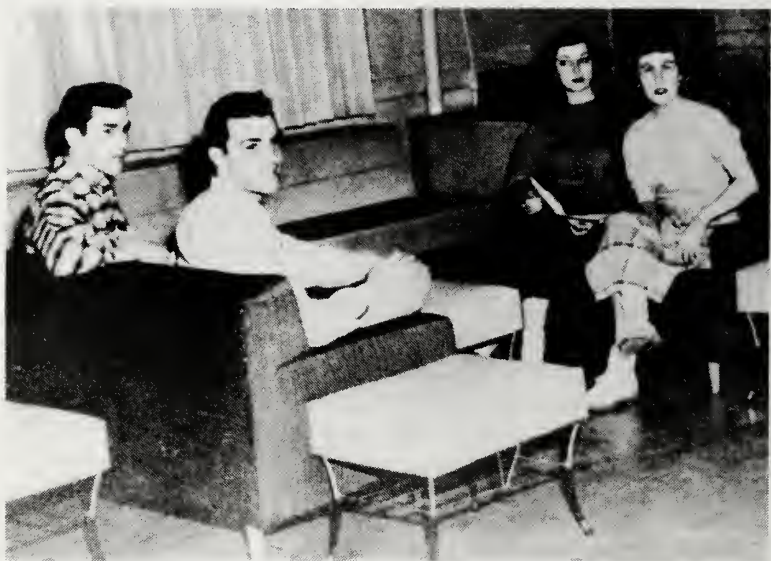
The shortage of teachers during the fifties and sixties was critical. Even the revocation of the ban on married teachers was of little help in meeting the crisis. Joliet Junior College responded to the plea for help in several ways. Refresher courses were offered in the late afternoon and adult evening school to those former teachers hired back into the classroom. Some women with degrees but not certified for teaching registered for undergraduate courses required for certification, JJC also arranged for senior colleges and universities to offer advanced undergraduate and graduate courses in Joliet to help solve the teacher crisis.

A cadet program for beginning teachers entering the field immediately after two years of junior college was started in 1960.¹⁴⁶ According to an Illinois law passed in 1943, elementary teachers were required to have a degree from a four-year institution. Student teaching could no longer be offered in the sophomore year in junior colleges. However, there was such a serious shortage of elementary teachers that school boards were hiring those who could qualify for provisional certificates. Under the cadet plan, a sophomore education student was required to register for six periods of laboratory experience in an actual class-

FLASHBACK TO ROWLEY'S TWENTY YEARS AS DEAN



**Dean E. W. Rowley as Dean of the
College, 1947-1967**



The new student lounge, a Student Council project



Picture of the college entrance on Herkimer Street



All-school picnic at Inwood Park

room situation. Observation of classroom procedures of experienced teachers and the personal conferences that followed proved to be invaluable to many embarking upon teaching careers at the end of the sophomore year. Grace Lanigan Brewer, JJC '39, was appointed coordinator of the program. This has since been replaced by a practicum designed to provide future elementary and secondary teachers with an orientation and overview of the education professions and careers.¹⁴⁷

Guidance and Counseling 1947-1967

As long as the college was small, the counseling of students was the responsibility of the dean and assistant dean. In addition to personal interviews, the deans met new students in orientation classes. Programs, activities, and services available at JJC were explained. Of course, small classes made it possible for faculty members to have a warm, personal interest in their students. Without doubt, concerned faculty members contributed greatly to students in need of personal counseling. The high school and junior college shared a dean of boys and a dean of girls. The dean of girls was the social chairman for both.

As the college continued to grow, additional help was needed to provide a more adequate counseling program. Fortunately, this was made possible by the Junior College Act of 1955 which provided state aid amounting to \$100 per student. At JJC, that money was used to employ faculty members as academic advisors, each one representing an area of specialization.¹⁴⁸ Every student was assigned to an advisor at the time he registered for college. Unless the student changed his area of interest, he stayed with the same advisor during his two years at JJC.

Now there are many college advisors, but the first to be appointed were: Duane Kirchoff, Pre-Commerce; Hal Dellinger, Fine Arts and Pre-Education; Lola Emery, Two-Year Business and Pre-Commerce; Don Esworthy, Engineering; Steve Lenich, Industrial Training; E. C. Puddicombe, Medical Sciences; Henry Simpson, Pre-Journalism, Law, and Liberal Arts; Georgina Smith, Pre-Education.¹⁴⁹

An important adjunct of the guidance and counseling of students was the JJC activity program described in the pages that follow.

The Student Activity Program 1947-1967

Opportunities for students to meet new friends, to have the experience of working with others, and to develop responsible leadership were many.

Special interest clubs brought together students desiring to explore career opportunities in their chosen fields. Discussion groups groped with the issues of the time—world federalism, world peace, the nuclear bomb, the Vietnam War, the space program, racial strife, and the brotherhood of man. GI's shared experiences and concerns in the Veterans' Club.

Members of the Press Club, the would-be journalists, produced *The Blazer*, *The Shield*, the *Wolf Call* column in *The Spectator*, a Joliet weekly no longer in existence, and the *College Casuals*, an announcement sheet published three times a week.

The music curriculum spawned a number of new groups: concert band, swing band, a greatly enlarged choir, a swing choral group, madrigals, the Quintones, the Oratorio Society, and the Junior College Little Symphony, the latter two open to both day and evening students.

Once a year the music department joined with the JC Players, the Art Club and Orchesis, the modern dance club, in presenting the Fine Arts Festival which included a major music and dance production and an exhibit of art work of college students.

The music groups often appeared before local civic groups and once a year were welcomed for special programs at nearby high schools now in District 525.

Both serious and humorous one- and three-act plays were sponsored and performed by the JC Players, a small hardworking group. For a number of alumni, now professionals in the field of theatre arts, their experiences with the JC Players were invaluable.

The Student Agriculture Club, Art Club, Associated Business Club, Engineers' Club, Students of Medical Sciences (SMS) and the Teachers' Club were especially active. Field trips, films, talks and demonstrations afforded the members valuable learning experiences not possible in the classroom.

The Student Council, first organized in 1928, continued to be the all-embracing governing body of the school. Their responsibilities included overseeing the activities of the college, acting as the liaison between students and administration, and planning for special all-school activities: the all-school picnics, ski trips, roller-skating parties, mixers, the formal dances, queen contests, homecoming events and the annual New Year's Dance.

MAY 23, 1952

Alumni Celebrate College Anniversary Tribute to Rogers and Hammerstein Staged Tonight by JJC Student Cast

1, ILLINOIS

SEPTEMBER 25, 1952

1951-1952

Mr. Rowley pointed out that this year has truly been an anniversary year for the oldest junior college in the nation, for this year brought the World Today series, Council of North Central Junior College Association, fourth place in the National Junior College basketball tournament, and the largest adult education program since the depression.

It's the Males -- 3 to 1 And the Girls Are Happy

"She walked down the hall like a good girl should. They followed her down the hall like she knew they would, for a guy is three guys at JJC."

February 25, 1955

COLLEGE STUDENTS
ENJOY TRIP TO
IRON MOUNTAIN

-b-

LETTERMENS CLUB WILL
RAISE FUNDS FOR SWEATERS

HIGH SCHOOL AND
ADULT ORCHESTRAS
COMBINE FOR CONCERT

ALUMNI DANCE WILL
FEATURE THE TONY
PRINCE ORCHESTRA

JC'ERS ATTEND CONFERENCE;
DISCUSS HUMAN RELATIONS
WITH FOREIGN STUDENTS

NEW SYSTEM WORKED OUT
FOR CAREER COUNSELING
OF ALL J. J. C. STUDENTS

ARITHMETIC CAN BE fun, if you are filling in a ratio with someone like Phil Knstl, and Junior College boys John Pissinis, Leon Seneker, with his back to the door, and Neil Mason seem happy that they have found a girl to complete the ratio of three boys to one girl in JJC.



Although local orchestras provided the music for most of the dances, the Student Council did bring some of the "big name" dance bands to JJC during the fifties and sixties, among them Jimmie Featherstone, Danny Kaye, Eddie Howard, Stan Kenton and the unforgettable Louis Armstrong.¹⁵⁰

Sports at JJC 1947-1967

Since 1916 intercollegiate sports for men had been a part of student life. During World Wars I and II they, of course, had to be curtailed. Two new sports were added in the fifties; football in 1950¹⁵¹ and wrestling in 1955.¹⁵²

The 1951 *Shield* had this to say about that first team:

"Starting with nothing but spirit and hand-me-down equipment, 30 men working with Herm Walser and Roy Carlson surprised the state with a football team which, in its first year of play, blocked down all opposition." . . . and ended the season with 7 won, 1 lost.

And that was not the end of the story. Five of the local players were named to the Junior College All-Star football team: Bob Brophy, end; Matt Connor, guard; Jack Ostrem, tackle; Tom Wintersteen, guard; and John Bourg, quarterback.¹⁵³ That same year the basketball team under "Fizz" Wills also won the state championship.¹⁵⁴

JJC's sports, including baseball, track, tennis, golf, and intramurals, and in more recent years, wrestling, have continued to win state and national honors for their outstanding records.

Girls, too, participated in a variety of sports as members of the Women's Athletic Association (W.A.A.). However, in 1959 the Women's Activity League replaced the W.A.A., retaining some sports activities, while broadening its social program.¹⁵⁵ Pompon girls and cheerleaders continued to add color and glamour to the various intercollegiate sports events.

Adult Education at JJC After 1951

With the appointment of Dean Rowley as Director of Adult Education in January, 1951,¹⁵⁶ came changes designed to meet the great variety of needs of people in the postwar years.

College classes were scheduled to meet one night a week for 16 weeks instead of two nights for 10 weeks. This enabled students wishing to complete two years of college at night to do so in less time.

High school dropouts could, under a Supervised Home Study



The first junior college football team 1950

McTague, Jerry.....	26	Bourg, John.....	36	Holden, Roger.....	50	Hatfield, Richard.....	48
Doyle, Robert.....	41	Wright, Dick.....	27	Baker, Jack.....	32	Luther, Les.....	28
Doyle, Bill.....	22	Martin, Bob.....	43	Loeffler, Jim.....	45	Egley, Bob.....	23
Bucciferro, Dominic.....	51	Reynolds, Don.....	25	Ostrem, Jack.....	37	Coaches: Herm Walser	
Holt, Don.....	42	Kittrell, Dick.....	49	Connor, Matt.....	40	Roy Carlson	
Winterstein, Toni.....	33	Takacs, John.....	30	Bruggeman, Harry.....	47	Ken D. Jarld	
Skul, Rudy.....	46	Misewicz, James.....	24	Price, Steve.....	39	K. Oldani	
Brophy, Bob.....	35	Smith, James.....	29	McGuire, Paul.....	44	Streitz on injured lists-also	
Streitz, Tom.....	31					McTague	

Plan purchased from the University of Nebraska, complete graduation requirements.

Nearby universities and colleges offered extension classes for both undergraduate and graduate credit to meet needs of teachers seeking professional growth or working on advanced degrees.

Some courses were offered for industrial workers whose tuition was paid by the companies for whom they worked. The University of Illinois attracted many to their classes in Motion and Time Study, Techniques of Supervision, and Labor Legislation.

Indeed, there was something for everyone from 16 to 80 years of age—for the person needing to develop new skills, for the foreign-born preparing for citizenship, for the homemaker, or those seeking relaxation by pursuing a hobby—photography, woodworking, painting or ceramics. Informal creative classes were especially popular.

When Director Rowley announced in the spring of 1951 that Mrs. Martha McDonald would teach a class in millinery, the response was overwhelming. Three classes were set up and some women were placed on a waiting list for fall. At that time, of course, women were wearing hats, the gay, colorful, fancy types. Mrs. McDonald, a JJC alumna and a farmer's wife, had won acclaim all over Illinois and parts of Indiana for her talks on hatmaking. Her demonstrations were enlivened by her humorous commentary as she skillfully created bonnets that would have delighted a queen.

A film-lecture series, "The World Today" that started in the fall of 1951 is still in existence today but is no longer under the sponsorship of JJC.¹⁵⁷ For a number of years "Your Doctor Speaks," was a popular health series for adults. Local doctors, most of them JJC alumni, were the speakers. The program was coordinated by E. C. Puddicombe, sponsor of the Students of Medical Sciences.¹⁵⁸

A new approach to publicizing the evening school was used. Instead of using *only* posters, radio, and newspaper advertising, a booklet with a colorful, eye-catching cover was used and mailed to people in the area, or left in office waiting rooms, libraries, or other schools. Course descriptions in the booklet were written in a short, catchy style.¹⁵⁹

Enrollment figures reveal the response.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	
	<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>
1950-51	469	636
1951-52	2,192*	1,145
1952-53	2,166*	1,437
1953-54	2,494*	1,963
1954-55	2,650*	not available

**These figures include World Today registrations.¹⁶⁰*

By 1955 Dean Rowley had built the adult evening school into an all-encompassing program that served several thousands of people. JJC was taking on the characteristics of the community college.

In December, 1955, the 204 Board of Education decided to appoint a full-time director of adult education, thus making it possible for Dean Rowley to devote full time to the growing day college. Floyd C. Tompkins, a Joliet Township High School and Junior College industrial arts teacher, was named to take over the post.¹⁶¹

Director Tompkins had been a popular teacher of mechanical drafting and blueprint in the adult division for a number of years. He was to work with Dean Rowley in planning the college program, but was otherwise directly responsible to the superintendent. Under his leadership, the adult program continued to expand and grow. This arrangement continued until JJC became the nucleus of the Class I District 525 in 1967. In the fall of that same year, Tompkins joined the Illinois Junior College Board in Springfield.¹⁶²

Rowley's 20 years as Dean of the College as described above reflect his understanding and acceptance of the philosophy of the junior college. While still maintaining and strengthening the transfer programs as new needs arose, he accepted the challenge of the needs of the growing industrial area by introducing a number of vocational-technical programs. He believed in community involvement and made use of advisory councils when planning new programs. During the years he was Director of Adult Education and in the years to follow, the school became an increasingly active center for students of all ages.

Had there not been the problems of space and financial support, additional programs to meet known needs would have been added. The two-year Associate Degree course for nurses was one of those that had to be delayed until the college had its own campus.

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PART IV

JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE

SINCE 1967:

A NEW IDENTITY

CHAPTER XII

E. W. ROWLEY—FIRST PRESIDENT OF JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT 525

On August 15, 1967, E. W. Rowley started his first of three years as president of Joliet Junior College District 525.¹ Two weeks later the Board of Trustees severed its connection with Joliet Township High School District 204.² After 66 years JJC had a new identity; it was a full-fledged institution of higher education in the State of Illinois. Many major decisions affecting the future of the college awaited President Rowley and the District 525 Board. The immediate objective, however, was the successful operation of the college.

In the fall of 1967, the college opened with a limited staff: President Rowley, his assistant, a part-time coordinator of student activities, and two business managers, both on temporary assignments.³ Obviously, the building of a strong administrative staff was basic to the successful operation of the college. Fortunately, help was on the way.

Early in 1968, the American Association of Junior Colleges notified JJC that it had been one of 87 junior colleges selected to participate in a program for developing colleges. Consultant service would be available to assist in making improvements in administration, finance, curriculum, and vocational-technical areas. It was to be financed by the federal government.

Three consultants held their first conference with administrators and teachers at JJC on June 18, 19, and 20, 1968. They were Dr. Patrick J. Distasio, Director of the Division of Career Programs, Miami-Dade Junior College, Miami, Florida; Dr. Russell O'Bloyer, Dean of Student Services, Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland, Ohio; and Dr. Robert L. Appel, Rock Valley College, Rockford, Illinois. They recommended:

- The appointment of additional administrators;
- The organization of the faculty into related academic divisions;
- The appointment of a dean of student personnel services;

The appointment of a financial aids officer;
A review of the general education requirements for all curricula;
The involvement of the entire college district in the affairs of JJC
through a community action committee.

When the three men returned on October 11-12, 1968, several of their recommendations had already been initiated and the others were under discussion.⁴ First to be added as full-time members of the administrative staff were Maynard Boudreau as Dean of the Evening and Summer College and Vera C. Smith as Director of Admissions and Records, both of whom had served in these capacities the previous semester.

Dr. Joseph C. Piland was appointed Dean of College Parallel and General Studies at the July, 1968, meeting of the board. Walter F. Zaida, who had been on leave of absence pursuing doctoral studies at the University of California in Los Angeles, returned as Dean of Student Personnel Services. He had previously served as Assistant to Dean Rowley (1962-66). Robert Glenn, formerly Superintendent of Schools at Newark, Illinois, was named as assistant business manager and as the liaison between the architects and the college administration.

When school opened in September, 1968, the administrative staff had been expanded to include Douglas G. Graham, Director of Research, Development, and Federal Aids; Joseph A. Borgen, Dean of Occupational and Technical Studies; James J. Hines, Director of Business Affairs; Henry Pillard, Dean of Men; Dulce Hornvale, Dean of Women (part-time); Everett Nelsen, Director of Student Financial Aids; and three counselors; Dorothy Black, Carolyn Engers and Roger Gordon.⁵

Never before had President Rowley had so many on his administrative staff. For him, as well as for every person on his team, understanding the role each was to play was basic to successful working relationships. By working together throughout the year and defining and redefining each individual's role, a confidence was developed that added strength to the administrative staff. They were united in their goal to build a comprehensive community college for the people living in Junior college District 525.

A comprehensive community college as defined by the Illinois Junior College Act of 1965 offered (1) courses in liberal arts and sciences and general studies; (2) courses in occupations, semi-technical or technical fields leading directly to employment, one-half of which were to be in fields other than business; and (3) adult education courses.

A Class I junior college district was required to admit all stu-

dents qualified to complete any one of the programs as long as space was available. Once admitted, the college was responsible for counseling the students into programs according to interests and abilities.⁶

The four deans most directly concerned with developing programs prescribed in the law were Dr. Joseph C. Piland, Dean of College Parallel and General Studies; Joseph A. Borgen, Dean of Occupational and Technical Studies; Maynard Boudreau, Dean of Evening and Summer College; and Walter F. Zaida, Dean of Student Personnel Services.

Joliet Junior College had long emphasized the liberal arts and sciences. During his first year at JJC, Dr. Piland worked closely with department chairmen and staff. Together they analyzed existing curricula, recommended revisions when justified, and developed a proposed framework of general studies around which all programs could be organized. The in-service growth of staff placed its emphasis on the potential of audio-tutorial teaching and other types of instructional media.⁷

Dean Borgen concentrated first on a survey of the manpower needs of the district. Business, industrial, community, and college leaders participated in the studies that led to the development of a schedule which included 28 new programs to be introduced between 1969 and 1971. Preparing employable workers for contemporary occupational demands was Dean Borgen's goal.

Because of the space problems, only two new programs were introduced in 1968-1969, both in the vocational-technical areas. The law enforcement program started with one class in the evening college. The other was the two-year associate degree program for nurses.

To comply with the law authorizing the two-year nursing course, Mrs. Helen Tea was employed as director of nursing at JJC one year before enrolling any students. This was to enable her to develop a curriculum, order equipment, arrange for clinical services at local hospitals, select a staff, recruit students, and to deal with any other matters pertinent to the program. In February, 1969, Mrs. Emily Zabrocki was appointed to assist Mrs. Tea. Two additional instructors were added in the fall, when the program started with 71 students.⁸

Maynard Boudreau, Dean of the Evening and Summer College, was the least handicapped by the lack of classrooms. In the fall of 1968, 78 college classes attracted 1,314 students. This represented an increase of 18 classes over the previous semester. Twenty-five of the 78 were held in five newly opened satellite or off-campus centers. Classes met at the high schools at Coal City,

Lockport, Morris, Plainfield and Wilmington. A total of 1208 students enrolled in 62 classes in the summer of 1969.⁹

When Walter F. Zaida returned to Joliet Junior College as Dean of Student Personnel Services on August 1, 1968, he was the supervising dean of the office of admissions and records, the counseling and advising service, the activity program, health services and the food vending service of the college. Much had happened in his two-year absence. JJC had become a part of a much larger district. For the first time JJC had three full-time counselors, a dean of men, a part-time dean of women and a financial aids officer.

After familiarizing himself with the existing organization of student services, he and the members of his staff worked together to develop a plan that would serve the needs of students attending a comprehensive community college. That was not an easy assignment, for the student body of Joliet Junior College was rapidly changing. The needs of the students were diverse and many.¹⁰

Articulation studies, follow-up studies of both graduates and dropouts and an evaluation of the college program were among the duties of Douglas G. Graham, Director of Research, Development, and Federal Aids. His responsibilities in these areas lent support to the instructional deans, the dean of student personnel services and other departments of the college.

His applications for federal funds met with no small degree of success.

Title I	-\$1,000,000	for construction of educational facilities
Title II	- 11,440	for library facilities
Title III	- 11,000	for consultant services under sponsorship of the American Association of Junior Colleges Consortium with Thornton Junior College
Title VI	- 25,000	for equipment
	30,000	for in-service training and retraining of law enforcement officers. ¹¹

Two other members of the administrative team faced monumental responsibilities when they assumed their posts in 1969. James J. Hines, Director of Business Affairs and his assistant, Robert Glenn, were the first permanent employees to staff JJC's

first business office. Theirs was the job of developing policies and procedures for the effective business operations of the college.

With the move to the interim and permanent facilities, more and more demands were made on the Office of Business Affairs. There was the bidding, ordering and receiving of equipment, the planning of the move, and the establishing of maintenance and security policies. These were but a few of the responsibilities of the Director of Business Affairs and his assistant, Robert Glenn.¹²

President Rowley had reason to be proud of his administrative staff. Each had not only accepted the challenge of his new post, but also worked constructively in other capacities. Some served on committees: faculty handbook, curriculum, textbook, and furniture and furnishings. Each was involved in almost weekly meetings with architects and department chairmen in planning for interim and permanent facilities. This included schematic design, developmental design, and the equipment phase of construction documents.

Dean Borgen represented the Board of Trustees in negotiating a contract with the teachers. Dean Piland represented the college in investigating the interim facilities in use at other community college campuses. He also interviewed administrators, teachers, and students about the suitability of the temporary structures.¹³ His report stimulated further study of the feasibility of the JJC move.

Planning for the Big Move

With the college off to a good start in the fall of 1967, President Rowley and the board began to interview architectural firms that specialized in school construction. Twelve different firms presented their proposals. Finally, on January 8, 1968, Caudill, Rowlett, and Scott, a Texas firm that had already designed a number of community colleges in Illinois, was selected to design a permanent campus for District 525.¹⁴

The site had not yet been announced although a study of a number of possibilities was under consideration. The architects were to be consulted before a final decision was made. Good roads, good transportation, easily available utilities, proper building conditions and room for expansion were major considerations. Ease of access was especially important to students commuting from all parts of the district.

A committee of teachers found the answers to two questions raised by the board: the geographic center of District 525 was one mile east of Channahon (this would no longer be true after District 525 annexed territory as far south as Odell), and the center of

population at the time was at Six Corners in Joliet where Plainfield Road intersects Raynor Avenue and Black Road meets Ruby Street.¹⁵

William Glasscock, President of the Board, consulted the State Highway Department about its plans in the area but was informed that that was classified information. He was told, however, that the Department would be cooperative in making the campus accessible.¹⁶ (A four-lane highway now leads to the campus, but access to and from I-80 on Houbolt Road has yet to be realized.)

How students were transported to school was also the subject of a survey taken of all students enrolled for physical education in the day college. Of the 1,625 responses, 1,100 drove cars and 300 were in car pools. About 100 came by bus and a few arrived by train. Adequate parking space was a "must" on the new campus.¹⁷

A population projection to the year 1985 was also made of District 525. The study indicated that the greatest growth would be north and northwest of Joliet.¹⁸ From 31 possible locations, President Rowley announced at an open meeting of the Board of Trustees on February 6, 1968, that the Richards farms on Busch Road (it was also known as Airport Road and is now named Houbolt Road) southwest of Joliet had been selected as the campus site. The vote of the board was unanimous. At least 200 acres would be bought with an option on the remaining 168 acres.¹⁹ Dr. Raymond C. Young of the University of Michigan served as consultant in making the decision. It was also approved by Floyd Tompkins and the Illinois Junior College Board.

The location of the site was well received. It was near the center of the district and accessible from I-55 and I-80. Much of the 368 acres was flat and gently rolling farmland typical of Illinois. But far back from the highway was a wooded area that sloped down toward a small lake. It was this spot that captured the eyes of the architects, who envisioned the college built on two sides of the lake and connected by an enclosed bridge serving as a student center.

During the fall of 1967, department chairmen, some board members, and administrators had visited community college campuses in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New York. They studied campus layouts and gathered other ideas useful as a background for working with architects and developing educational specifications.²⁰

One of Caudill, Rowlett, and Scott's first responsibilities was to develop a master plan for the campus to be sent to the Illinois Junior College Board for approval.²¹ However, before the master plan could be submitted, the voters of District 525 had to approve a

\$10,500,000 bond referendum and vote a three-cent increase in the building rate. The bond referendum included District 525's share of the total cost of the campus plus funds to purchase moveable equipment. The referendum was scheduled for March 30, 1968.²²

Once again the proponents of the Class I District 525 went into action. The passage of the bond referendum was a crucial matter. Space to expand was sorely needed, but even more pressing at this point was the time schedule for passing the referendum. According to the law, District 525 was required to pass the bond issue before July 1, 1968, in order to qualify for the \$5,200,000 already appropriated by the State of Illinois for Phase I of District 525's construction program.²³

Judging from the outcome of the referendum, the voters were still convinced that they were supporting "The Education Bargain of a Lifetime." When the votes were canvassed by the board, these results were recorded: bond referendum 10,704-Yes; 3,513-No; Increase in building rate 9,978-Yes; 4,042-No.²⁴

With the passage of the bond referendum, the master plan was soon on its way to the Illinois Junior College Board. Its approval was granted at its May, 1968 meeting in Chicago.²⁵

In the meantime, another problem had risen to slow down the junior college movement in Illinois. Litigation testing the legality of the Illinois Junior College Act of 1965 was pending in Warren County, Illinois. This made it impossible for *any* junior college district to sell bonds until there was a ruling by the Illinois Supreme Court on the matter.²⁶

Even though the Supreme Court's decision approved the Junior College Act early in the summer of 1968, District 525 was also delayed by its request for the Illinois Junior College Board to approve the purchase of an additional 60 acres of land owned by the Dibble family. This was located south and west of the Richards farm. The architects felt it would add much to the effectiveness of their plans for the campus if that land were purchased.²⁷ It was not until December, 1968, that the Illinois Junior College Board gave its consent to purchase the Dibble farm on condition that District 525 give up a like acreage of the original purchase.²⁸

In January, 1969, Chapman and Cutler of Chicago approved the sale of bonds by District 525. This cleared the way for the purchase of the campus site. On February 18, 1969, the board sold \$3,500,000 bonds to Northern Trust Company at an average rate of 4.8 per cent.²⁹ Soon after, the farms were purchased, making it possible for the architects to proceed with their plans.

Early in 1968 a Furniture and Furnishings Committee was appointed to draw up criteria for evaluating proposals concerning furniture and furnishings for the new campus.³⁰ Doris Bonar, chairman, and her committee of 14 (two of them students) interviewed a number of firms before recommending the Joan Hilliers Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, New York.³¹ Subsequently, the board voted to employ the company to work with the architectural firm and to plan the interior design and furnishings of the new facilities.³²

The totally inadequate facilities for a college bursting to grow hastened the move of the college to the new campus. As stated earlier, members of the administrative staff had visited campuses operating in temporary buildings. The cost of staying at Joliet Township High School and renting the Boys' Club was compared with the cost of building interim facilities. The advantages and disadvantages were discussed. The board finally decided to present the proposed move to the students, faculty, and interested citizens at a public meeting on April 3, 1969.

It took courage for President Rowley to recommend and the board to approve the move to the new campus in the fall of 1969. There was a two and a half hour discussion of the issue. Students, teachers, and representatives from all parts of District 525 participated.³³

Not everyone at the meeting approved the move. John Rogers, representing the Association of Commerce, voiced his opposition because of the costs involved, the tight time schedule, and the lack of public transportation. He felt that alternative plans should be explored. Frank Turk, representing the Boys' Club, expressed like concerns.³⁴

In response to the objections raised, President Rowley explained how the introduction of new programs was being delayed due to the space problem. Because of this, there had been a decline in enrollment. That, in turn, led to the loss of state aid to District 525.

In 1967-1968, District 525 had paid District 204 a rental fee of \$140,000. Rental costs for 1968-1969 for less space jumped to \$275,000. Because of the loss of the college cafeteria, a lounge, and some classrooms in the high school, the board had rented the daytime facilities of the Boys' Club for \$27,000 or \$3,000 per month.³⁵

After consulting Becker Brothers of Peoria who had built temporary structures for other junior colleges in Illinois, the college administrators estimated the total costs of buildings, utilities, and materials would be \$347,000, only \$46,932 more than present

costs at Joliet Central. However, money would be saved by buying equipment then, new programs could be initiated, and more students would be attracted to the college.³⁶

Ray Lindblad, local architect, retained by District 525 to investigate the work of Becker Brothers, found their work satisfactory and their costs reasonable. Both he and a representative of Caudill, Rowlett, and Scott testified that it would be to the best interest of the college to employ Becker Brothers.³⁷

In the audience were parents and school leaders from different parts of the district. They were enthusiastic about the proposed move. Arthur Meadors, Superintendent of Grundy County Schools, spoke favorably. "We are interested in the college. The program was sold in our area on the basis of a new college with proper facilities and one offering new courses."

Some students complained of the parking problem and disliked being in the building with high school students. A Minooka parent said that students did not want to attend JJC under the present conditions "but they are willing and anxious to come to a new campus." LeRoy Brandt, Superintendent of Gardner-South Wilmington High School, was sure that students from his school would welcome the move because of the convenient location of the new campus.³⁸

The discussion ended with the unanimous decision of the board to move into interim facilities on the new campus. Becker Brothers Construction Company of Peoria was employed to construct 17 prefabricated, fully insulated units at a cost of \$744,000 spread over a period of five years. The yearly payment was to be \$163,902. Buildings were to be connected by broad concrete sidewalks and the grounds about the buildings were to be landscaped.³⁹

JJC students were delighted—called it "a great step forward for the college." Faculty members also approved the decision. "You stand seven feet tall today," remarked one teacher to a board member after the meeting.⁴⁰

The Summer of 1969

On April 3, 1969, the spot on which Becker Brothers was to construct the 17 interim buildings was a cornfield. College classes were scheduled to start the first week in September. In addition to the building construction, the board contracted with Becker Brothers for site development to include the construction of roads; two parking lots, each to accommodate 1,000 cars; storm sewers; utility lines and seeding.⁴¹ Becker Brothers and its crew

were soon at work clearing the way for the pouring of the concrete slabs. Rain interfered to some extent, but not seriously. It was after the erection of the sidewalls that the first problem arose.

Will County Building Inspector John Ferguson questioned the use of Upson board in a report of possible building violations. William Glasscock defended its use as "desirable and not affected adversely by water. . . is fire resistant." He demonstrated his point by setting fire to a slab of Upson board. It burned slowly.⁴²

The July 25, 1969 issue of the *Joliet Herald-News* carried a picture of Ferguson attaching a sign directed to Becker Brothers reading:

"Not-built to county code. Not safe construction. Do no further work on this building. A violation of Will County zoning and building ordinances exists on this property."⁴³

Becker, when called, reported that he had been in touch with Ferguson during several weeks. He had cooperated in making all changes except one. Ferguson had insisted on the use of plaster board instead of one-fourth inch plywood. Members of the board who had earlier approved inspection by the Will County Building Inspector issued the following statement:

"We're all interested in safe structures. So is the State Junior College Board which gave approval to our plans and specifications."

Kenneth Timm, attorney for District 525, pointed out that similar buildings were already in use in nine other communities. He also said that the state legislature had given final authority to approve the structures to the Illinois Junior College Board.⁴⁴

An editorial which appeared in the July 27, 1969, issue of the *Joliet Herald-News* gives an interesting sidelight. It was entitled "Why was construction halted on JJC campus?" Below are excerpts.

"The Joliet Junior College situation has been one of ups and downs, to say the least. Up - annexation to Joliet with provision for necessary services. Down - halting of construction."

"This is another in a series of harassments that have confused the issue."

"If these buildings are unsafe, then the state should vacate temporary buildings at SIU, U. of I., and other colleges."

"There has been too much harassment. There must be an end to it."⁴⁵

Letters to the editor appeared off and on in the *Joliet Herald-News* during the summer of 1969. The buildings were regarded as unsafe—were sure to be swept away by a violent windstorm.

Members of the Board of Trustees had already arranged for temporary sewage disposal and water supply, but still looked forward to annexation to the city of Joliet which would then provide these services.⁴⁶

At an informal meeting of the Joliet City Council, a proposal for annexation was discussed. One question raised was, "Why should the city be limited to 'an advisory role' in building inspections?" Attorney Timm responded by explaining that the Illinois legislature had delegated the authority for building inspections on college sites to the State Junior College Board. "We have to follow the dictates of this board, and not your city building code."⁴⁷

Joliet Junior College was annexed to the city on August 5, 1969. Assurance that the buildings at JJC would meet requirements of the National Building code was written into the annexation agreement of the city and college. The city was guaranteed the right of inspection, but the final authority over the quality of construction was to be the Illinois Junior College Board.⁴⁸

As late as September 9, Levon Seron found 23 violations of the National Building Code. Becker agreed to make all corrections.⁴⁹ When the buildings were finally approved, the college was ready for the move.⁵⁰

A New Home for Joliet Junior College

The long awaited day finally arrived. On September 22, 1969, Joliet Junior College District 525 opened its doors to approximately 2,000 students. They had completed registration the previous week at Inwood Recreation Center.⁵¹ It was an historic day. America's oldest existing junior college at long last had a home.

There was excitement in the air as students gathered for classes that first morning. It would seem that the entire student body wanted to arrive on campus early, for there was a massive traffic jam that extended as far back as Jefferson Street, a distance of two or more miles.

Rain had slowed down the outside work of the contractors. Heavy cardboard provided some protection where sidewalks had not been completed. And the sodding had not been done, but one happy coed expressed the feeling of most of the students, "It may be muddy, but it's ours." "It seems like a real college," remarked another. Someone with a sense of humor had placed a crudely constructed sign near the sidewalk which read, "Do not walk on the grass."⁵²

There were, to be sure, those who failed to appreciate the pio-

neering spirit of those building a campus. To them, the buildings were military barracks, huts, or shacks. However, when the landscaping was completed, they were not unattractive. And they certainly served their purpose well. Until the Fine Arts building was completed in 1981, the temporaries housed that division of the college program. Some are still being used in the eighties.

The interiors were quite attractive. Walls were of stained plywood and the floors were covered with green carpeting. New furniture and furnishings selected by the Joan Hilliers Company for all the buildings met the standards of decor and utility necessary to give the appearance of an integrated whole. The same furniture was to be used in the permanent structures.

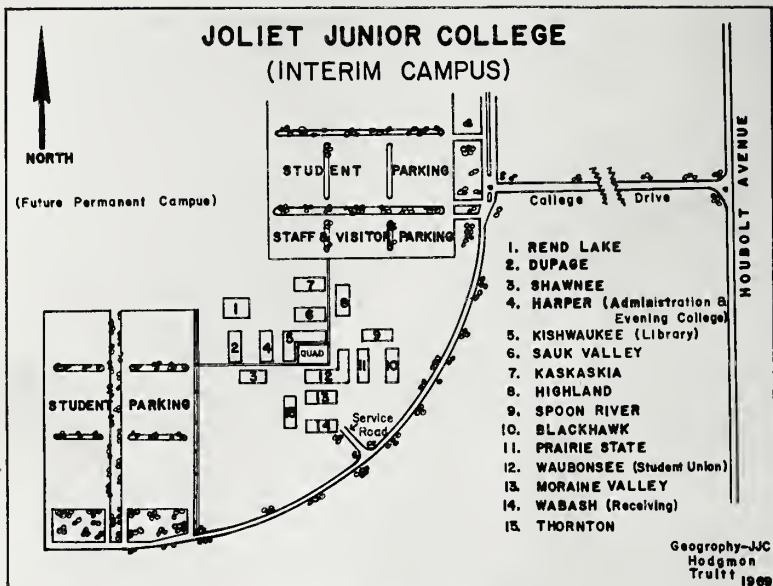
Practically everything in the way of furniture, furnishings, and equipment had to be purchased new. The state had ruled that everything, including the library, used by the college before severance from the high school, belonged to District 204. District 525 did purchase a large amount of equipment and the college library at a cost of approximately one million dollars. Not included in that amount paid District 204 for the library were books purchased with the Carnegie grant in the 30's and gifts made to the college by friends.⁵³

Each building was named for a junior-community college already in existence as a part of the state system in Illinois.⁵⁴ In the center of the temporary campus was a quadrangle created by two L-shaped buildings facing each other. One, Kishwaukee, was the library and multi-media center. The library was attractively furnished with comfortable chairs and tables that were conducive to study. (Some former students may recall sitting on the carpeted floor before the furniture arrived.)

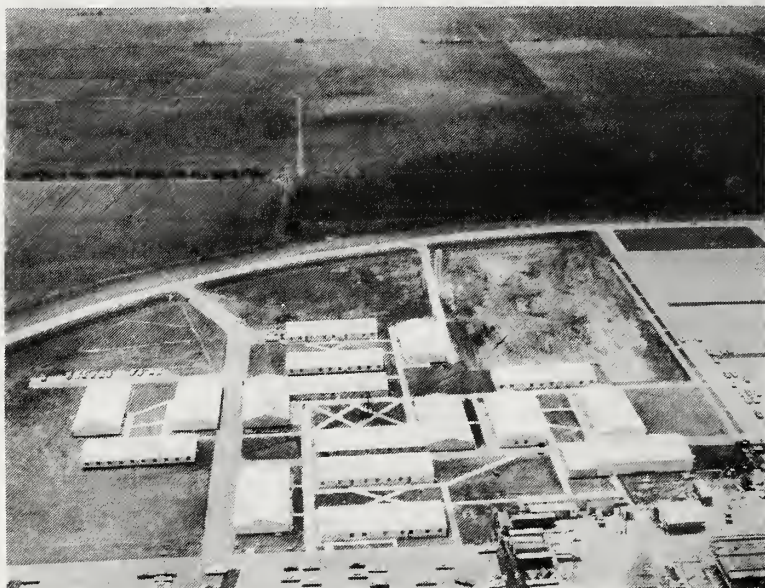
The other L-shaped structure was Waubonsee, the student center. On one end there were classrooms for culinary arts students, but most of the building was designed for the convenience of students. There was a large student lounge with food vending service nearby. Also housed in Waubonsee were the offices of the director of student affairs, the counselors, director of financial aids, and a secretary for Veterans Affairs. A small conference room was available for group counseling.

Near the center of the quadrangle was a flagpole, the gift of the Veterans Club. The bell that tolled each quarter hour from the rustic tower next to the flagpole was the gift of the Alumni Association. It had once hung in the old Will County Courthouse.

Now that it hangs from a simple but stately tower, designed and erected on the campus south of the lake and east of the bridge, farther away from the classrooms, it is probably more appreciated by



Interim Campus Layout



Interim Campus

the faculty. The quadrangle was often a gathering place for students between classes, the scene of some anti-war demonstrations and pep rallies, as well as the area where school events were publicized.

1969-1970—An Historic Year

Moving to interim facilities in September 1969, was for JJC a gigantic step forward. It provided for independent action in the pursuit of its goals. The uncertainty of space needs was eliminated. It made possible progress on all fronts. New programs were initiated and others were planned to meet new needs; the evening college extended its offerings; student personnel services were improved; and the new on-site computer proved to be a boon to the business operations of the college. Being on the campus while construction of permanent facilities was under way was likewise advantageous to those administrators most closely involved.

In May, 1969, President Rowley recommended the appointment of Dwight Davis of Lansing, Michigan, to serve as curriculum coordinator.⁵⁵ He was to work with the instructional deans and the director of research, development and federal aids in the planning of new programs.⁵⁶

To discover the needs of business and industry throughout District 525, the dean of occupational and technical studies and the curriculum coordinator conducted personal interviews with representatives of 28 manufacturing organizations. These interviews and subsequent discussions led to the development of a number of new courses and plans for more.⁵⁷ The two administrators also worked with civic leaders and representatives of community service groups to discover the needs of the disadvantaged. An outgrowth of this study was the development of four proposals for federal funds to provide staffing and special services for this group. Funds did become available but not until 1971, when the first program for the disadvantaged was initiated.

Recognizing that students vary greatly in experience, needs, capacities, and goals, the college maintained a maximum of flexibility within its major instructional programs. For example, a student might enroll for a two-year associate degree in Fire Sciences. Another might complete a sequence in the same course and earn a certificate of completion. Still another might take refresher courses to improve existing skills.



College Quadrangle





**E.W. Rowley
First President
Joliet Junior College
District 525**

**Grounding Ceremony,
November 1970**

**Douglas Graham,
Acting President, and
Victor Scott,
Chairman of the
Board of Trustees**



The Program for Developing Colleges

For the second time JJC was selected by the American Association of Junior Colleges to participate in the Program for Developing Colleges which was funded by the federal government. The emphasis for 1969-1970 was on new techniques of teaching.⁵⁸ A number of faculty members took advantage of the opportunity to visit other colleges where innovative teaching was being done. Others attended workshops and conferences dealing with new approaches to instruction. The enthusiasm of the faculty members who participated in the program resulted in the introduction of several innovative approaches to learning at JJC.

Three members of the biological science department, committed to the audio-tutorial approach to learning after a visit to Purdue University, worked with the new multi-media director to implement a plan similar to that of Purdue's at JJC. The mathematics department programmed material that made possible individualized instruction in developmental classes. A developmental communications laboratory was instituted by the English department.⁵⁹

The Expansion of the Evening College

Evening college classes were offered each semester at the campus and at six satellite centers. In the fall of 1969, Lincoln-Way was added to the five already in existence. Classes were also held at Uniroyal, Inc., Federal Paper Board Company in Morris, Caterpillar, Inc., and the Illinois Youth Commission.

There were 113 courses in operation during the first semester and 148 the second semester. Twelve graduate extension courses from Northern Illinois University and Illinois State University were offered during the school year. For the first time, in the fall of 1969, Saturday classes for college credit were made available.⁶⁰

Research, Development and Federal Aid

Douglas Graham, Director of Research, Development, and Federal Aids, had one big assignment in 1969 that was not specifically related to his academic assignment. It was he who planned and executed the "big move." Everything from securing packaging material to contacting moving contractors was his responsibility. It was a stupendous undertaking.

His research in 1969-1970 ranged from vocational follow-up studies to load and assignment policies. Sixteen different questionnaires completed by Graham dealt with cooperative studies

being made by state, federal, and private associations working to improve higher education. Federal restrictions on funds limited the number of grants. Those received were \$4,961 for library use, \$11,000 for developing colleges, \$30,000 for corrections, and \$14,175 for work-study programs.⁶¹

With the move to the new campus came JJC's first Health Center. Mae Schiek, a registered nurse, was employed to recommend the purchase of the needed equipment for the center and to act as its director. A second registered nurse was hired part-time to serve the evening college students.

The new facilities of the counseling staff on the campus made possible improved services to students. More group as well as individual counseling was available. There was also more time for developing a closer relationship with high school counselors within the district.

Approximately 750 students shared in \$480,000 worth of financial aid during 1969-1970. Most of it came from state and federal sources, with the Director of Financial Aid assisting in its administration.

An on-site computer and a capable staff to operate it were a boon to the business operations of the college. With the help of the newly appointed director, Ronald Bleed, the payroll was computerized. He also assisted with the development of a computerized system of accounting which made possible monthly printouts for a purchasing journal and other techniques for assembling information required locally and by the State of Illinois.⁶²

Students and Student Activities

The decade of the 60's and the early 70's will be remembered as the period of student unrest. The Vietnam War had been dragging on year after year. Many of the veterans returning to campuses across the nation looked upon the conflict as a hopeless situation. Those awaiting their call from the draft board were restless because of the uncertainty of their futures.

Protests against the war took many forms on college campuses throughout the country. There were sit-ins, demonstrations, and in some instances outright violence. JJC students were concerned, too. There were some demonstrations in the college quadrangle, but there were no acts of violence. Beards and long hair were popular and dress was casual.

The 1970 yearbook, *The Shield*, reflects some of the concerns of JJC students. On a two-page spread was pictured a part of page one of the December 2, 1969, issue of *The Chicago Tribune* carry-

ing the headline "Dates in Draft Lottery." Below was a list of draft priorities by calendar order. The background of that page was in red. In the middle of the spread were three pictures of students in the quadrangle with posters calling for peace.⁶³

Some of the newly organized clubs in 1969 also reflected student concerns. The Black Student Union organized that year participated in a number of community action programs, collected food for the needy, and sponsored special activities during Brotherhood Week in February. The BSU candidate in the *Miss Shield* contest, Emma Craft, was crowned *Miss Shield* at the Autumn Dinner-Dance held at Pheasant Run near St. Charles.⁶⁴

Students of Political Involvement (SPI) aimed to interest students in non-partisan politics and social problems. They sponsored the observance of Moratorium for Peace days in October and November. Other clubs new to the campus were Soccer Club, Investment Club, Motor Sports, and JC Flyers. One member of the latter group, a veteran paratrooper, demonstrated his skill by jumping from a low-flying plane and landing in the quadrangle. That happened just once.⁶⁵

The activities of the special interest clubs—The Art Club, Student Agriculture Association, Engineers' Club, Teachers' Club, Press Club, Cultural-Cinema Club, JC Players, Students of Home Economics, Students of Medical Science, Social Science Club, Letterman's Club and Women's Recreation Club—continued to flourish.

Some of their traditional events had to be held off campus because of a lack of on-campus facilities. The annual Fine Arts Festival was held at Joliet Central High School and some of the dances and mixers were at Joliet West High School.⁶⁶

Homecoming, however, was on-campus. According to *The Shield*, it was a great success. "Posters plastered the buildings; banners hid the cornfields; cars were decorated and Donna (Lieberg) and Dennis (Wagner) were elected king and queen. Hay-racks were ridden; weiners were roasted—and Morton College was defeated."⁶⁷

The Student Agriculture Association, one of the largest clubs, sponsored an open house to introduce area students to the college's agriculture program. It was attended by 165 students from 42 high schools within District 525. Students of Medical Science (SMS) completed its 23rd year in 1970 and since its inception had traveled 50,000 miles to various hospitals and medical centers in the Joliet area.⁶⁸

The intercollegiate athletic program continued in spite of no

campus facilities. Home football games were played at the Joliet Memorial Stadium and basketball at Lewis University. JJC students in wrestling, tennis, track, and golf saw national tournament participation.⁶⁹

Students were also involved in some of the "inner workings" of the college. They were recruited to serve on committees such as the Curriculum, Public Relations and Scholastic Standards Committees. Two students served on the Furniture and Furnishings Committee which drew up a set of standards and criteria for evaluating proposals for furnishing the new campus, before interviewing a number of representatives from various companies. Others worked on *ad hoc* committees to write institutional policies concerning demonstrations and speakers on campus and to establish a judicial board.⁷⁰

In 1968-1969 President Rowley established what was called the *President's Round Table*. It was to give students the right to express their opinions, to ask questions, and to make recommendations. Meetings were held the fourth Thursday of each month and were well attended.

"Joliet was the kind of school where you knew the President," wrote one former student, now a vice-president of instructional services at a college in Chicago.⁷¹

E. W. Rowley Retires

When the former Dean Rowley was called from retirement to accept the presidency of JJC in August, 1967, he agreed to a two-year contract. It was extended another year in 1969. Early in the summer of 1970, Rowley had unofficially told Victor Scott, chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Ingmire that he was planning to retire at the end of August, 1970.

Apparently, the board did not take him seriously, for at their July 13 meeting, they reappointed him to the presidency with a substantial increase in salary. When confronted with the official action of the board, Rowley said he appreciated their confidence in him, but that he really wanted to retire. The last three years had been strenuous ones. He had had no vacation in two years and his family wanted him to retire.⁷²

After being urged to remain at least one more year, he agreed to discuss the matter with his family. At the August meeting, however, his retirement, effective September 1, 1970, became official.⁷³ For Rowley, retirement meant living the life of a farmer on his acreage in Homer Township, north and east of Joliet.

Looking Back Over Three Years

Much had been accomplished by Rowley during his three years as president:

1. He had organized a strong administrative staff. Three later became college presidents.
2. He continued to uphold the high standard for which JJC had always been known in the selection of faculty members.
3. Great strides had been made toward the development of the new campus under his leadership.

On January 8, 1968, Caudill, Rowlett and Scott was selected to design the buildings for the new campus.

A 368-acre site was approved by the Illinois Junior College Board on February 18, 1968.

On March 30, 1968, a \$10,500,000 bond referendum plus a three-cent increase in the building rate was approved.

The Master Plan for campus development was approved by the Illinois Junior College Board in May, 1968.

The sale of bonds was approved by Chapman and Cutler in January, 1969.

The board twice sold \$3,500,000 of the bond issue. The money was used for the purchase of the site, for site development, equipment and supplies and the college's share of Phases I, II, and III.

JJC was moved to interim facilities in September, 1969.

Contracts for Phases I and II of the permanent campus were let for bids in May, 1970.

Campus was annexed to the city of Joliet on August 5, 1969. Sanitary sewer plant was completed and operating on July 23, 1970.

City water was connected to the campus of July 24, 1970. (Previously, water used on campus was from wells on campus.)

4. The college showed a steady growth in enrollment as new programs were developed and additional satellite centers were opened. Supportive services were expanded to include an evening college nurse, additional library hours and college counseling services.

Total enrollment, Full-Time Equivalency (FTE) as of mid-term (day, evening and summer):

	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970
Summer	157	229	281
First Semester	1,967	2,102	2,220
Second Semester	1,756	1,925	2,024

5. Satellite coordinators were employed on a part-time basis in the fall of 1969.
6. Seven new programs had been initiated and 21 new courses,

designed to improve curricula long in existence, were added in response to changing needs.

7. Brochures describing most of the courses leading to the associate degree were published. Flyers were used to announce special courses of special interest groups.
8. The board recognized the American Federation of Teachers as the sole bargaining agent for the full-time faculty.
9. Direct channels of communication with faculty were maintained through faculty and union-administrative meetings. The President's Round Table was open to all students.
10. An extra-pay and released-time formula was negotiated with department chairmen and approved by the board.
11. Representatives of the faculty and administration developed a campus utilization program based on ecological and "best use" consideration for the entire campus.
12. The name, Joliet Junior College, became official by action of the board, January 12, 1970.⁷⁴

Joliet Junior College—To Be Or Not To Be

When the twelve high school districts were organized into District 525 in 1967, many people thought that the college should take a new name, one that would give the people living outside of Joliet Township the feeling that the college belonged to them, too.

Some of the older junior colleges in Illinois that had become Class I institutions lost their identity when the changes were made. Bloom at Chicago Heights became a part of Prairie State; Lyons Township Junior College at Le Grange was absorbed into the College of Du Page district; La Salle, Peru, and Oglesby (LPO) became Illinois Valley College. Was America's oldest public junior college to lose its identity?

Soon after the organization of District 525 in 1967 the question was raised. On May 22, 1967, Mark Teipel, president of the JJC Student Council, and John Fuchsen, a resident of Wilmington and president-elect of the sophomore class, presented a petition to the Board of Trustees with 3,382 signatures of people requesting that the name *Joliet* be retained in the name "to insure preservation of tradition of being America's oldest (public) junior college."

At the same meeting, Margaret Haynes Duncan, an alumna, suggested that, if the board did decide to change this name, serious consideration should be given to the name J. Stanley Brown in recognition of his part in the history of the college.⁷⁵

Two years passed and still the Board of Trustees had not made a decision. Names had been suggested by people throughout the

district. The board had asked the public to help via the news media. From those, they had made a list of possibilities.

At the August 12, 1968, meeting the board decided to ask the media to help by seeking public reaction to those names under consideration.⁷⁶ On the following day, the *Joliet Herald-News* had an article on the front page asking for help in choosing a name. Listed were the following: Five Rivers, Joliet Dresden, Louis Joliet, Heritage at Joliet, Pioneer, Joliet Junior College, Joliet Community College, Alpha at Joliet, and J. Stanley Brown.⁷⁷

Apparently, the response was negligible. One board member recalled that there were some letters, most of which were from alumni who favored the retention of the original name. "We've tried for two years to come up with a name and it was decided to wait another year with a name expected to come to the top," said President Rowley at the January 12, 1970 meeting of the Board. "The time has come for a decision."

William Glasscock moved to leave the name of the college the same as it had been for 69 years. When someone objected to the word "junior," Glasscock spoke again, "There never will be a perfect name for the college. When Junior grows up and has gray hair, the neighbors still call him Junior."

Ronald Whitaker said he would like a name that recognized the greatly expanded district. Others believed that since there had been little opposition to the current name, most people preferred Joliet Junior College because it carried tradition and history. After Glasscock's motion was seconded, the motion carried. Whitaker and Dan Kennedy voted no, apparently because they felt District 525 encompassed so much more than the Joliet community.⁷⁹

(The name of the district was changed by legislation to Community College District 525. College bulletins now read: Joliet Junior College, Illinois Community College District 525. This was announced at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on January 20, 1975.)⁸⁰

Many problems would face President Rowley's successor, but whoever it was to be would inherit a strong administrative staff and a highly trained and dedicated faculty. The district was also financially sound. Between 1967 and 1970 the assessed valuation of District 525 increased from \$887 million to \$1,017 million.⁸¹

On the third day after Rowley's retirement became effective, Douglas Graham was appointed Temporary Acting President at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees.⁸² He had been serving as Director of Research, Development, and Federal Aids. While



Joliet Junior College Alumni Bell

top: First in Quadrangle

bottom: Permanent on Banks of Lake

awaiting the appointment of a permanent leader, the college continued to carry on.

On a cold blustery day in November, 1970, a ground-breaking ceremony was held with Graham, the acting president, as master of ceremonies. The two shovels used on the historic occasion now repose in an enclosed glass case in the Learning Resource Center at the College.⁸³ Among the dignitaries attending were Dr. G. Robert Darnes, Illinois Junior College Board; William Boyden, Illinois Building Authority; John Rowlett, representing Caudill, Rowlett and Scott, architects; and Mayor Maurice Berlinsky of Joliet.⁸⁴

The Joliet Junior College Alumni Association

Working closely with, yet independently of, the Joliet Junior College Foundation is the Joliet Junior College Alumni Association. This organization provides the vehicle for the thousands of loyal alumni to continue their affiliation and interaction with their alma mater.

Groundwork for organizing what has become an active alumni association started soon after District 525 was formed. William Glasscock, the first president (later, Chairman) of the Board of Trustees for the district and a 1937 alumnus, started the ball rolling. When Susan Wood, the administrative assistant to President Rowley, announced her retirement in 1970, Glasscock suggested that she start an alumni association. She agreed to help.

Much of the preliminary work, the gathering of addresses of former students, was done by Wood, who was ably assisted by representatives from the various classes. Meetings were held from time to time with local alumni to discuss plans for the organization. Among these alumni were Glasscock, Stuart and Cathy Johnson Kroesch, Charles (Chuck) and Beulah Hoffer, Grace Lanigan Brewer and Alice Goist Herron.

Finally, an organization meeting was set for October 13, 1970. Elected to serve as officers of the JJC Alumni Association were Dr. Tom Streitz, president; Robert Laraway, vice president; Tessie Heubach Heath, secretary; and R. M. Whitaker, treasurer.⁸⁵ A board of 16 members was to work with the officers. This constitution was revised in 1977. Since then it has been a model for



Faculty Members at Reunion

**F. Mayo, son of former faculty member, H. D. Leinenweber, Henry Simpson,
O. L. McReynolds**



Guests at Alumni Reunions

Catherine Adler, '21, Elizabeth Barns, '02, Dr. Robert Smolich '48

alumni associations organized by several community colleges in northern Illinois.⁸⁷ Other past presidents include John Honiotes, Ronald M. Whitaker, George Sangmeister, Judy Termuende, William Glasscock and Jay Bergman. Christo Dragatsis succeeded Bergman.

In 1974, Sheila Sasso, wife of Michael Sasso '55, was employed as the first part-time executive director. She replaced Susan Wood who had been serving as a volunteer worker. For 10 years Sheila Sasso successfully directed the Association's activities. Her delightful sense of humor, her outgoing personality, her office and journalistic expertise and her dedication to the organization had much to do with its success during those years.

The college newsletter, *Alumni Action*, took on a professional format and style.

The Alumni Bell that once hung from the belfry of the old Will County Courthouse was paid for and now hangs from a permanent bell tower on the campus.

The Annual June Brunch highlighting reunions of two classes and citing an alumnus or faculty member to the Hall of Fame became a tradition. The plaque that hangs in the Alumni Office includes the following names:

Susan Wood, volunteer executive director, 1970-74
E. W. Rowley, first president of JJC District 525
Edmund C. Puddicombe, science instructor and sponsor of
Students of Medical Sciences for 23 years
Grayce Stadler, JJC secretary for 45 years
Kenneth Parker, chairman, men's physical education
Emily Lennon Leinenweber, alumna, class of 1919 and wife
of Harry D. Leinenweber, professor emeritus
Vera Stellwagen Smith, '24, English instructor, college
adviser and director of admissions.⁸⁸

Alumni scholarships were initiated. Funds awarded to the Joliet Junior College Alumni Association honor former instructors E. C. Puddicombe, Vera C. Smith and A. F. Trams. All such funds are turned over to the College Foundation to invest. Interest is used for the scholarships distributed by the Foundation.

A gift from Marie Chalstrom Douglas and Robert Douglas not only made possible the final payment for the Alumni Bell but initiated a scholarship in their names which is administered by the JJC Foundation.

Scholarships awarded by the Alumni Association are the Susan Wood scholarship and those awarded to needy part-time students.

Several innovations and special activities contributed to the growth of the organizations: moving its office to the Student Center; having a representative of the current student body on the

alumni board; and sponsoring a lecture series, alumni basketball games and alumni tours. Automated mailings now reach alumni in all 50 states and several foreign countries.

After Sheila Sasso resigned in the spring of 1984, Linda Sather, JJC '74, was named Coordinator of Alumni Activities. John Sayre, Executive Director of Development for the JJC Foundation, became Sather's supervisor as well as the liaison between the Alumni Association and the Foundation. In the fall of 1984 a plan was initiated to hold two meetings of the JJC Alumni Association each year. The annual June Brunch would continue. A fall meeting would be planned for graduates of the last 20 years.

CHAPTER XIII

COLLEGE GROWTH UNDER NEW LEADERSHIP

On July 7, 1971, the Board of Trustees announced that Dr. Harold D. McAninch of Jackson, Michigan, had been chosen to succeed Elmer Rowley as president of JJC. His three-year contract was to begin on August 1, 1971. He had been serving as president of Jackson Community College in Jackson, Michigan.⁸⁹

Both by training and experience, Dr. McAninch was well qualified for the presidency of Joliet Junior College. As an undergraduate at Southwest Missouri College and as a candidate for a master's degree from the University of Arkansas, he had majored in speech. His area of concentration for his doctorate awarded by the University of Missouri in 1967, was in school administration. He had taught speech at both the high school and university levels. For two years he had served as business manager and dean of administration at Jefferson College in Hillsboro, Missouri. In 1966, he was appointed full-time Dean of Administration at the college and was made responsible for faculty recruitment and the improvement of instructional programs. He had served as president of Jackson Community College for two years.⁹⁰

During his seven and a half years as president of JJC, Dr. McAninch proved himself to be an able, aggressive and innovative leader.

1. He supervised the completion of Phases I and II of the building program and initiated a proposal for the construction of Phase III without state aid.

Phase I of the building program was well under way when McAninch took office in August 1971. When it was completed in 1972, a dedication of the new facility was held on October 22. Dr. John C. Houboldt, a 1938 graduate of JJC and the man who con-

**Dr. Harold D. McAninch, President
1971-January 1979**



At the Dedication of the First Permanent Building.

Pictured are: Mrs. Harold McAninch, John C. Houbolt, '38, speaker, Mrs. Houbolt, and President McAninch

ceptually designed the lunar module used by the astronauts landing on the moon in 1969, was the guest speaker.

Left in the temporary structures were the administrative offices, the library, culinary arts classrooms, the cafeteria, and the business education, social science and fine arts departments. By the fall of 1974, Phase II was ready for occupancy. Unfortunately, the construction of the Fine Arts building was delayed for several years. District 525 had voted its share of the cost of Phase III (25 percent) in 1968. The State of Illinois, however, failed to provide the 75 percent as originally planned. Because of its growing financial problems, all state funds for building projects and future phases of campus development were frozen.

In August 1978, Dr. McAninch reported to the board that there was a move afoot to build a fine arts center using the \$2,200,000 that District 525 had on hand. Any additional funds needed would be made available by the newly created Junior College Foundation. Before proceeding with the construction, however, the Illinois Junior College Board would have to give its approval.⁹¹

Faculty members and administrators spent many hours preparing the preliminary drawings and educational specifications within the framework of a greatly modified budget. At the December 11, 1978, meeting of the Board of Trustees, McAninch recommended that the board request approval from the Illinois Junior College Board of Higher Education to proceed with the construction of the Fine Arts Building, assuming the cost to be within the \$2,200,000 limit. The recommendation was approved. There were two nay votes.⁹²

2. The boundaries of District 525 were extended.

In August, 1967, a portion of Kendall County had been added to the original district approved by the voters, but other annexations were made during the presidency of Dr. McAninch. At a special meeting of the board on March 28, 1973, Dwight Township District 230 was annexed.⁹³ On July 9, 1973, Odell District 260 was accepted by the board.⁹⁴ Peotone had requested annexation to District 525 in May, 1973,⁹⁵ but only a portion of it was allowed.⁹⁶ The state awarded the remainder to the Kankakee College District. Lemont Township was annexed in February, 1974.⁹⁷ With the addition of Lemont Township, District 525 included all or parts of seven counties: Will, Grundy, Kendall, Kankakee, Cook, LaSalle and Livingston.

3. A North Campus was established to better serve the rapidly growing Bolingbrook-Romeoville area.

One of the fastest growing parts of District 525 was in and around the Romeoville-Bolingbrook area. To increase the educational opportunities in that densely populated part of District 525, the board leased space in the lower level of Bolingbrook's Fountaindale Library in 1975.⁹⁸ This was the beginning of what has become known as the North Campus. Under the leadership of Alice Herron, a JJC alumna, enrollments continued to grow.

"Our approach has always been to keep abreast of what the community wants and needs in the way of educational services," explained Mrs. Herron. "Not only do we want to relate to the community, we want to work *with* the community in building linkage systems that enable us to share our resources."⁹⁹

4. A tax referendum was passed.

By 1974-1975, inflation and skyrocketing costs for the operation of the college seemed to portend financial problems for District 525 in the years ahead. The State of Illinois likewise was feeling the effects of the economic decline and reduced aid to community colleges for the first time in 1974-75. Between 1974 and 1976, state aid per semester hour dropped from \$18.50 to \$16. (It had been \$11.50 in 1967.)

As enrollment increased, the dollars received per credit hour from local taxes steadily decreased.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>	<i>Local Taxes per Credit Hours</i>
1967-68	55,846	\$22.15
1970-71	79,248	\$17.71
1975-76	151,307	\$15.13

Student tuition from 1967 to the spring of 1972 was \$7 per semester hour and from 1972 to 1975, it was \$10. In January, 1976, it was raised to \$12 and by fall to \$13.

From the time District 525 was organized in 1967, JJC had operated at the same *educational* rate—7½ cents per \$100 assessed valuation. The *building* rate had been raised from 2 cents to 5 cents in 1968, making the total tax rate 12½ cents. Even though located in the high-cost Chicago area, the tax rate of 12½ cents was the second lowest among the community colleges in the State of Illinois.

The board and administrators had exercised sound judgment in keeping costs well below the state average without sacrificing quality. There were no frills at JJC. All extra-curricular activities—sports, drama, music, and lectures—were paid for by the student activity fees. Hobby and recreational classes were completely covered by tuition—*NOT* from local taxes.¹⁰⁰

By 1976, the board decided that only a successful referendum would insure the maintenance of quality educational programs both then and in the future. After conferences with the College Citizens Committee and other civic leaders, the Board of Trustees decided to call for a referendum to be held on May 10, 1977. Voters were asked to approve a 5 cent increase in the educational rate and 2.5 cents in the building rate.¹⁰¹

This referendum was really not to increase taxes. Rather, the board wanted to be able to switch money that was actually being received, to another fund. Legally, the citizens had to approve that being done. If they approved, there would be no increase in actual tax dollars.

In an advertisement paid for by the Citizens Committee of Joliet Junior college, the question, "When is a tax increase NOT a tax increase?" was asked. The answer was, "When the May 10th Joliet Junior College Referendum is approved." The issue was confusing to many, but by law, the ballot had to be worded "an increase." As the bonded indebtedness of the district was paid off, the yearly decrease in principal and interest was to be switched to the operating costs.¹⁰²

The news media were most cooperative in explaining the issue. School boards, the Joliet City Council, and Chamber of Commerce endorsed the referendum. Alumni, board members, administrative staff, and faculty members served as speakers at organization meetings throughout the district. The proposition was carefully explained.

When the votes were canvassed at the May 16 meeting of the board, it was found that 5,893 favored the increase in the educational rate. Voting *no* were 2,244. The building rate increase was approved by 5,845 and opposed by 2,289.¹⁰³ The victory was a major triumph for District 525. It was interpreted by many as evidence of the people's faith in the junior college and what it was doing for the community.

5. The Joliet Junior College Foundation was established.

The organization of the Joliet Junior College Foundation was one of the most important achievements of Dr. McAninch. It was incorporated on August 3, 1973, and organized for action on November 11, 1975. Its specific purpose as defined in its constitution was:

"To foster, encourage and promote the purposes of the Joliet Junior College by providing financial assistance to the institution for the support of its teaching, research and public service functions and programs by undertaking itself to carry on or to assist in carrying



Executive Board—Joliet Junior College Foundation
Back row; L to R: Zaida, Peyla, Kiep, and Sayre
Front row; L to R: Beck, Crawley, and Harshbarger



Child Care Center

on such programs for the exclusive benefit of Joliet Junior College, as may from time to time be expressly approved by the President of Joliet Junior College, as executive Director of the Joliet Junior College Foundation, provided, however, that at all times this corporation shall operate exclusively for charitable, scientific or educational purposes."¹⁰⁴

The following officers have served the organization since 1975:

	President	Vice-President	Secretary-Treas.
75-76	Maurice Berlinsky	Ronald H. Galowich	
76-77	Maurice Berlinsky	Ronald H. Galowich	Pearl Singleton
77-78	Ronald H. Galowich	Authur T. Lennon	Pearl Singleton
78-79	Arthur T. Lennon	Edward Jutzi	Pearl Singleton
79-80	Earl Meisinger	Gary Lichtenwalter	Douglas L. Ziech
80-81	Earl Meisinger	Gary Lichtenwalter	Douglas L. Ziech
81-82	David R. Beck	Helen Harshbarger	Lawrence C. Gray
82-83	David R. Beck	Helen Harshbarger	Lawrence C. Gray
83-84	Helen Harshbarger	Barry Baker	Lawrence C. Gary ¹⁰⁵

The Industry/Business Institute (IBI) was organized in 1976 as a special unit of the Career Education Division of the college under a contractual agreement with the JJC Foundation. The Institute was to provide educational service and training specifically for business and industry throughout District 525.

Companies can arrange for instruction and training designed to meet their specific needs. It can be a tailor-made course, a workshop, an in-house program, a specialized conference, or a regular college course. Scheduling can be flexible. Classes can start at various times throughout a semester during the day or evening.

Qualified instructors are chosen for their expertise in the areas studied. Depending on the courses offered, the Institute grants college credit, non-credit, continuing education credit, or certificates of attendance.¹⁰⁶

The Junior College Foundation and the Industry/Business Institute made possible a number of service projects including scholarships, capital improvements, and special projects. Seed money for feasibility studies for the Fine Arts Building and later for the Louis Joliet Renaissance Center proved helpful.

Foundation scholarships are given to district high school graduates based on their academic success; to adults whose performance on the General Educational Development tests for high school graduation is superior; and to less-than-half-time students needing financial assistance for tuition, fees and book allowances. One tuition-and-fee scholarship is given to each of the top three schools in each A and AA class high schools participating in the annual JJC Math Contest.

A \$200 Student Achievement Award is given annually to the man and woman selected by a distinguished jury as the most outstanding students on the basis of personal, social, and academic achievement. The Educational Experience Program made possible departmental "fellowships" awarded to students for special projects of value to the department or college and within the student's future career area.

Endowed scholarships are awarded annually from proceeds of funds contributed to the Joliet Junior College Foundation. In several instances the Joliet Junior College Alumni Association initiated scholarships, but all such funds were invested and the proceeds thereof distributed by the Foundations. Endowed scholarships include the following:

\$5000 – \$10,000

Robert Lee and Marie Chalmstrom Douglas Scholarship
Louis and Paula Lukancic Memorial
Steven W. Mayer Memorial Law Enforcement Educational Grant
James F. Oberwortmann
Edmund C. Puddicombe
Vera C. Smith
Anna and Samuel Trackman Memorial Scholarship
Louis and Esther Trackman Given Scholarship Fund
Julius and Mae Trackman Gross Memorial Scholarship Fund
Arthur L. Walters

\$10,000 – \$20,000 Endowments

Michael Escue Memorial, Industrial Arts
Dr. Herman J. Adelman Medical Scholarship
Don Harper Memorial Scholarship
A. Francis Trams Memorial Scholarship

Two special awards received by the Foundation include the Lisa Lennon Memorial Award and the Sprague Art Gallery Award.¹⁰⁷ In 1977, Laura Sprague Kingsbury and her husband John, gave \$3,000 to establish an art gallery in memory of her mother. Known as the Laura A. Sprague Art Gallery, it has made possible monthly exhibits of the work of both students and community artists.¹⁰⁸ The completion of the gallery was supplemented by a \$1,500 contribution from the Foundation.¹⁰⁹

Since the Foundation was organized, it has provided \$15,000 for the initial establishment of the arboretum, \$6,460 for activity-board marquees on the campus, \$7,000 for the purchase of mini-computer components to supplement college classes and seminars, \$39,248 for the Louis Joliet Renaissance Center, a

micro-computer laboratory, remodeling, and equipment, and \$4,734 for the fine arts center lobby furniture and sound equipment.¹¹⁰

Future plans for capital improvements include the installation of a wing and backdrop set for the theatre, additional equipment for the Renaissance Center, and the acquisition of additional specimens for the arboretum.¹¹¹

Special support projects making possible the College's ability to keep up with the rapidly changing needs of its clientele include seed money for two major projects: (1) \$9,500 for the feasibility and planning of a High Technology Training Center and (2) \$5,000 for the research and development of a robotics program.¹¹²

Joliet Junior College Reaches Out to the Community

McAninch was committed to the philosophy of the community college. He wanted the people of the entire district to be aware of the opportunities available to them at JJC. An active public relations program characterized his presidency. People of all ages found their way to the campus. Boy Scouts held their annual Camporees there. Children from public and private schools learned about the stars and planets on field trips to the college planetarium. Members of the Gem Club sponsored a Gem Show once a year. The public was invited.

Senior citizens were granted free tuition to attend classes. Operation Green Thumb, a plan which made available garden plots to anyone in the district, was free to senior citizens. A Child Care Center, operated by trained personnel, was provided. For a modest fee, young mothers could leave their children "at the center" while they attended classes during the day.

Evenings found many youths and adults attending classes for a variety of reasons—to prepare for General Education Development tests, to earn an associate degree leading to job entry or to transfer to a senior college, to prepare for new careers or to upgrade their present ones.

In 1975, McAninch introduced the idea of recognizing district residents for outstanding contribution to the betterment of the community. Distinguished Service Awards were presented to residents or former residents of District 525 at the annual graduation ceremony. Nominations may be made by any resident of District 525. Selections are made by the Board of Trustees.¹¹³

Recipients honored since 1975 include the following:

1975 William Glasscock, Joe Kovach, Susan Wood
1976 Herbert Weitz, Mrs. William (Billie) Limacher

- 1977 Vance Cummins
- 1978 Edward O. Bossert, Mrs. Equilla Carter, W. Roy Hartman, Arnold Vito Martinez
- 1979 George M. O'Brien, Max Kuster, Maurice Berlinsky
- 1980 Hayes Kennedy, Jack Madden, Earl "Red" Wood
- 1981 Margaret "Peggy" Danhof, Jerome Sobczak, Frances M. Jachino
- 1982 Sister M. Borromeo Mack, Mrs. Gladys Fox, Christo M. Dragatis
- 1983 Edna Bisping, Martin E. Terlep, Dorothy Mavrich
- 1984 Glenn W. Allen¹¹⁴

JJC's Diamond Jubilee

It seemed quite fitting that along with its plans for the nation's celebration of the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Joliet Junior College should include plans for celebrating its 75th birthday. The Declaration had been the first step in the establishment of the republic that looked forward to "One nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." The community junior college, the most democratic segment of higher education, had more than any other institution contributed to the democratization of higher education. J. Stanley Brown liked to call it a "people's college." It had, through the years, become just that.

Planning for the Diamond Jubilee year at JJC started in 1974 and gained momentum in 1975.¹¹⁵ In that year the Secretary of State, Michael Howlett, was asked to cooperate with the college by printing license plates for cars with the prefix JJC. There were 899 sold through the Office of Public Relations to alumni, faculty, and students during September, 1975.¹¹⁶

Feature articles about the College were published in newspapers and educational magazines throughout the country. A short pictorial history of the college, "Joliet Junior College—Its Past a Prologue for Its Future," was distributed. All kinds of activities were scheduled during the year: plays, musicals, art exhibits and historical tours. Alumni were invited to attend as guests.¹¹⁷

Former faculty members with 20 years or more experience at Joliet Junior College were invited back for a special program at which they were given plaques indicating *Emeritus* status. Elmer W. Rowley, the first president of Joliet Junior College District 525, was named President Emeritus. Unfortunately, some faculty were missed the first year but, when found, were later honored. Those honored between 1976 and 1983 include the following:

Catherine Adler	Melvin J. Larson
-----------------	------------------

Beulah Agnew
Elizabeth Barns
Doris Bonar
William Burns
Drew Castle
Hal Dellinger
Carl Eggman
Lola Emery
Donald Esworthy
Lois Hyde Geddes
Douglas Graham
Richard Harder
Beulah Hoffer
William Hughes
Phoebe Kirby
Earl Kurtz
Max Kuster
Neil Lance
Edolph A. Larson

Harry D. Leinenweber
Steve Lenich
Paul Lester
Louise Longman
Edward Mayo
Olin McReynolds
Dorothy Hudzietz Montgomery
Walter Myers
Everett Nelsen
Leonard Onsgard
Kenneth Parker
Jacob Pottgen
Edmund C. Puddicombe
Henry B. Simpson
Lottie B. Skidmore
Arthur L. Walters
Aubrey A. Wills
Catherine Wood
Susan Wood¹¹⁸

While the Jubilee Celebration recognized the achievements of the College in the past, it was also a year in which past developments were reassessed and groundwork was laid for continued vitality and relevance.

A highlight of the year was a two-day rededication program. S. P. Marland, Jr., President of the College Entrance Examination Board and a former U.S. Commissioner of Education, gave a challenging address at the opening of the conference on April 8, 1976.

He defined the community college of America as "that instrument which harmonizes the occupational development of people with liberal learning which is so important to sustain the quality of life." He also stated "... the leaders who established Joliet Junior College did not dream that their initiative would lead to one of the most sweeping movements in American education—the tremendous growth and service of the two-year community college."

His closing statement summed up the ingredients for a successful community college: "With vigorous leadership, ambitious students of all ages, dedicated teachers, alumni interest and support, and continuing community involvement," JJC "would merit a very special place as a pace-setter in American education."¹¹⁹

Dr. McAninch to the College of DuPage

McAninch was a man who welcomed challenges. In September, 1978, a new one came his way. At a special meeting of the Board of

Trustees on September 18, he requested release from his contract to accept the presidency of the College of DuPage, effective January 7, 1979.¹²⁰ Apparently it came as no great surprise to the Trustees. "We've been expecting this," remarked one of the men.

McAninch's accomplishments as president of JJC were many and significant. He was also active in local civic affairs, held leadership roles in state and national professional organizations and was the author of a number of articles in educational journals.

New opportunities awaited him at DuPage. The population served by the college was much larger than District 525, with twice as many students. Members of the Joliet Board of Trustees expressed their appreciation of his leadership at JJC and accepted his resignation with regret.¹²¹

On December 11, 1978, Dr. Tim Helton, the vice-president for administrative services, was named Acting President, effective January 8, 1979.¹²²

CHAPTER XIV

DR. DEREK N. NUNNEY—PRESIDENT

1979-1984

At the February 19, 1979 meeting of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Derek, N. Nunney was introduced as the new president of JJC. He was to begin on March 1. He had been serving as interim president of Oakland Community College in Michigan.¹²³

Previously, Nunney had held several administrative posts with the U.S. Department of Education. As Chief of the Programs Branch, Teachers Corps, he was responsible for the administration and development of teacher training programs in colleges and universities across the United States. As a member of the Peace Corps staff, he administered a program to prepare teachers for East Africa. As Director of Adult Basic Education, he also administered funds under the Adult Education Act which served the 50 states.

Nunney started his career as an educator in England, his native country. In the United States, he served as education director for Litton Industries, Inc., and taught educational and clinical psychology and counseling at Wayne University in Detroit and Idaho State University. He was registered as a psychologist in Michigan. Both his master's and doctoral degrees were awarded by the University of California at Los Angeles.¹²⁴

Under Nunney's leadership the college grew in all dimensions: enrollment reached an all-time high of 11,100; campus development continued, and new programs were not only developed but others were updated to meet the changing needs of the new technological society.

With the cooperation of the staff and Board of Trustees, Nunney quickly assessed the problems and concerns of those responsible for the successful operation of the college. Goals were incorporated into a five-year master plan.¹²⁵ High on the list were the completion of the Fine Arts Building, further development of the North Campus and a downtown campus.



Dr. Derek N. Nunney
President, 1979-1984



City Council and Junior College Officials

The Fine Arts Center

Already in progress before Dr. Nunney's arrival in March were plans for the completion of the Fine Arts Center. Until Nunney assumed office on March 1, 1979, Acting President Tim Helton continued to move the project ahead. In February 1979, the board approved Helton's recommendation to employ the architectural firm of Healy, Snyder, DeYoung and Associates of Joliet to design the long-awaited structure.¹²⁶ Working with a budget of approximately \$2,200,000, a functional and practical building of 50,000 square feet was designed.

With the approval of the Illinois Board of Higher Education and the Illinois Junior College Board, a contract to build the structure was awarded to Wil-Fred's, Inc. of Naperville on January 14, 1980.¹²⁷ Ground was broken the following April.

The three-story structure to house the art, speech-drama and music departments was built adjacent to the Spicer-Brown (J) Building on the main campus. Its exterior of masonry block and steel complemented the exterior of other campus buildings. The facility featured a 405-seat theater, costume design and storage rooms, dressing rooms, ticket office, classrooms, a kiln room and a clay mixing area, orchestra and rehearsing rooms, music and piano laboratories and eight sound-proofed modules.¹²⁸

By September, 1981, the structure was ready for occupancy. The official grand opening lasted four days—from November 5 through 8. A 20-minute slide presentation, "Joliet Junior College—80 Years of Progress," prepared by members of the staff, marked the beginning of the celebration.

Tours of the building, concerts by the music department—the JJC Jazz Combo, the JJC Community Band and Chorale, and exhibits and demonstrations by art students were featured. Several performances of "Auntie Mame" were presented by students of drama. A dinner prepared by culinary arts students preceded one evening performance. Guest artists and radio personalities, some of whom were funded by the Illinois Humanities and Arts Council and Illinois State University, were also featured.¹²⁹

Further Development of the North Campus

The rapidly growing suburban area in the northwest sector of District 525 was reflected in the continuous growth of the educational programs in Bolingbrook and at the surrounding satellite centers.

At the recommendation of Nunney, additional space was leased in the new Bolingbrook Town Center in 1980. Some remodeling



Renaissance Center

of the lower level of the Fountaindale Library was also done to make possible the expansion of the educational programs. Classrooms were thus increased from 8 to 19. The facility provided for a secretarial skills laboratory, computer science and word processing, an adult basic education laboratory, a bookstore, lounge, child care center and administrative offices.¹³⁰

For the convenience of students planning to work for two-year associate degrees, credit courses at the North Campus were scheduled on a two-year cycle.¹³¹

Student services available at the North Campus included professional counseling, child care during daytime classes, library service, a bookstore, financial aids and placement.¹³²

A survey of 500 students attending classes at the North Campus was made in the spring of 1980. It was found that most students were working toward definite goals: high school graduates working for associate degrees, gifted high school seniors pursuing courses to be held in escrow, "suddenly single" women seeking careers, shift workers and adults with degrees updating their skills in rapidly changing fields, adults making career changes or seeking advancement, adults enjoying cultural and enrichment classes, students completing GED programs and newly arrived residents studying English as a Second Language (ESL). Almost 27 percent of the part-time students and about 10 percent of the full-time students had already earned a bachelor's degree.¹³³

The year 1982-1983 brought further expansion of the North Campus. The instructional site was moved from the Bolingbrook Fountaindale Library to the Romeoville Center at Valley View School. There the facilities included seven classrooms, a computer science laboratory, offices and lounge. At the same time the official headquarters for the North Campus were moved to the Bolingbrook Town Center. Offices for the Dean of the North Campus and a part-time counselor are located there.¹³⁴

When Dean Alice Herron was asked to comment on the future of the North Campus, she said:

"North Campus is located within the 'high tech' corridor west of Chicago which will be experiencing growth and expansion of research centers and multiple-office complexes. Our student population is and will continue to be primarily adults who must train and retrain to be competitive for the jobs available in these expanding scientific areas."¹³⁵

The Louis Joliet Renaissance Center

Early in October 1979, the Board of Trustees at Nunney's recommendation accepted the Junior College Foundation's offer of \$5,000 to finance a study of the feasibility of a college center in downtown Joliet.¹³⁶

Although several locations were considered, the Sheraton Joliet Motor Inn at 214 North Ottawa Street was judged to be the one most suitable for the needs of those to be served. At the August 8, 1979 meeting of the JJC Foundation Executive Committee, Foundation President Arthur Lennon appointed former Joliet Mayor Maurice Berlinsky to head a committee to explore and negotiate options to acquire this property.

The College's proposal was to create a facility that would provide "realistic and hands-on" experience for culinary arts students, provide a setting for a hotel-management curriculum and create a more adequate home for the Industry/Business Institute (IBI).¹³⁷ On January 14, 1980, the Board of Trustees entered into negotiations with the JJC Foundation for the purpose of leasing the Joliet Motor Inn as a conference center.¹³⁸

Some people in the community questioned the wisdom of the board in taking this step. They disapproved of the location, pointed to the inadequacy of the parking facilities, and believed that the cost of the renovation of the structure would be prohibitive. Others felt that the board should call for an advisory referendum before taking further action. In fact, petitions were circulated requesting such a move. William Brinkman, an economics instructor at JJC, appeared at the March, 1980 meeting of the board with petitions signed by citizens opposing the lease.¹³⁹ However, no action was taken.

After a \$39,000 feasibility study funded by the Illinois State Board of Education, the Foundation on June 1, 1980 arranged for the purchase of the Sheraton Joliet Motor Inn from the Joliet Federal Savings and Loan Association for one million dollars. At the same time, the Berlinsky committee of the Foundation arranged for a loan of \$500,000 to renovate the building.¹⁴⁰ The Board of Trustees agreed to pay the Foundation \$120,000 per year for two years. This represented interest of 8 percent on the \$1.5 million purchase price and loan.¹⁴¹ An evaluation of the project at the end of two years would determine its continuance.

Shortly after the purchase of the Sheraton Joliet Inn, JJC received a second grant from the Illinois State Board of Education—this time for \$205,530. It was designated as an award for "Establishing a Hotel-Restaurant Food Service Management

Degree and Culinary Arts Program in a Conference Center.”¹⁴²

After the purchase of the Sheraton Joliet Motor Inn, Joliet Junior College renamed it the Louis Joliet Renaissance Center. This was to honor Louis Joliet, the French Canadian explorer who had spent time in the area, and to recognize the revitalization of an historic landmark in downtown Joliet.¹⁴³

The Renaissance Center proved to be a perfect setting for the hotel/restaurant management programs and an ideal location for the Industry/Business Institute. Students in the hotel/restaurant management program have actual “hands-on” experience in planning and carrying through every function that might occur in a hotel, large or small. These include food service. Breakfasts and luncheons are served Monday through Friday. Facilities at the center include sleeping rooms, dining rooms, a ballroom, five conference and six seminar rooms.

The community has been supportive of both the Industry/Business Institute, which conducts numerous seminars and conferences, and the food services. The Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs hold their regular meetings at the Center.¹⁴⁴ In 1982, there were 735 functions scheduled. Of these, 400 were educational and business conferences.¹⁴⁵

Changing Times—New Challenges

Serious economic problems in the late seventies and early eighties brought new challenges to the JJC administration. Increasing budget cuts by the state, a threatened decline in student financial aid and rising unemployment throughout the district necessitated some retrenchment and holding of the line. Local economic problems led to a reexamination of current programs and of community needs.¹⁴⁶ Joliet, like many cities located in highly industrial areas, was hard hit by the technological revolution. Unemployment became a serious problem throughout the district. The Caterpillar Company laid off several thousand workers, the Texaco Company closed its Lockport plant leaving hundreds jobless, and the American Steel and Wire Company that had employed thousands of workers since the turn of the century, gradually closed down its furnaces. Fewer than 200 workers remained at the plant. Other industries and businesses were likewise affected by the economic decline. Many jobs were gone forever, killed off by a combination of recession and the growing automation of the factories.

Problems faced by the people of the Joliet area were typical of those in all industrial centers. The computer and the high technol-

ogy revolution had ushered in a new era, necessitating the training of many workers and the development of programs that prepared workers to meet the needs of a society in transition from an industrial to an informational society.

Joliet Junior College, under the leadership of Dr. Nunney, accepted the challenge of assisting in the economic development of the community in transition:

1. He worked with community leaders to determine specific needs of the district and lent his support to meeting them.

Dr. Nunney represented the College on the Will county Private Industry Council.¹⁴⁷ This body of 29 members was concerned with job training for the disadvantaged under the Job Training Partnership Act. The program was funded by the federal government.

Nunney also served as a member of Greater Joliet, Inc., a private organization of businessmen whose objective was to attract jobs and capital to the area.

Other administrators were members of the Joliet Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Downtown Developmental Council.¹⁴⁸

Contact with the community had been continuous through 28 advisory boards, ranging in size from 7 to 17 members. These groups representing business, industry, labor and the community were started in 1969-70. Their expertise and knowledge have proven to be invaluable in building new programs and updating others.¹⁴⁹

2. Retraining opportunities for the unemployed were provided.

A Dislocated Workers Association was established at the Renaissance Center.

The Industry/Business Institute conducted 25 workshops that attracted 225 unemployed workers.¹⁵⁰ This was in 1982. Many more dislocated workers have been retrained or have upgraded their skills since then.

Project Advance, a training program for disadvantaged in mathematics, reading and writing, was developed.¹⁵¹

3. Nunney pushed the development of computer laboratories, not only on the main campus but also at the Renaissance Center, North Campus and Morris.¹⁵²

The Industry/Business Institute offered training in the use of the microcomputer throughout the year.¹⁵³

4. To meet the special needs of business and industry, tailor-made seminars were offered at the Renaissance Center or at in-plant sites.¹⁵⁴
5. Special attention was directed toward the preparation of employable workers to meet contemporary demands.

"Hands-on" experience was provided in several areas: Restaurant-Management and Hotel/Restaurant Management;¹⁵⁵ electricity/electronics course updated with new equipment provided by industry;¹⁵⁶ 146 acres of the campus became a farm laboratory.¹⁵⁷

A course in robotics was started in 1983-1984.¹⁵⁸

6. Nunney was always on the alert for new sources of revenue to support needed programs and to purchase up-to-date equipment. State and federal grants were sought. Industry/Business Institute seminars provided some revenue. The JJC Foundation accepted contributions. In 1984, John Sayre was appointed the first Executive Director of Development for the Foundation.¹⁵⁹

One of the major steps in community development during the years of Dr. Nunney's administration was the Pact of Progress. In this, he played a major role. An explanation of the pact is in the pages to follow.

The Joliet Junior College-Rialto Connection

The Joliet Junior College and the JJC Foundation played a major role in the Pact for Progress designed to revitalize the downtown area of Joliet. Also involved were the City of Joliet, Will County, the State of Illinois, the Will County Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority and representatives of private enterprises. The development of the Pact was both ingenious and complicated.

Early in 1983 the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs authorized a \$6 million grant to the Will County Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority (also known as the Rialto Authority) to renovate the Joliet/Terminal Building into 75,000 square feet of retail and office space. (This is the two-story building that extends from the alley north of the Rialto Theater to the five-story building on the southeast corner of Chicago and Clinton Streets.)

The money was to be raised through the sale of Civic Center Support Bonds authorized by the Civic Center Support Act. The bonds, which were issued by the City of Joliet in behalf of the Authority, are to be repaid over a 20-year period by the State of Illinois from fees collected from race track betting revenues. The \$6 million grant, however, represented only 75 percent of the \$8,032,700 needed for the renovation project. To qualify for the grant, the Rialto Authority had to provide a 25 percent match (\$2,000,000).

A law passed in July, 1982, by the General Assembly had made

this possible. By extending the jurisdiction of the Joliet Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority (Rialto Authority) to include all of Will County, the amount of Civic Center funds to the Rialto project was increased from \$8.25 million to \$20 million.

With \$1.6 million of the 1983 grant, the Rialto Authority bought an ownership interest in the Louis Joliet Renaissance Center. As stated before, the Junior College Foundation had purchased the Center on behalf of the College in 1980. Since then it had been operated as a conference and educational center as well as a hotel, restaurant, and banquet facility. Through an agreement between the Rialto Authority and the JJC Foundation, the \$1.5 million mortgage plus \$100,000 allocated for a new roof was paid by the Authority.

Joliet Junior College then leased the Renaissance Center from the Rialto Authority for an annual payment of \$100,000 for three years and \$139,554 for the 20 years thereafter. Being able to refinance the investment at a lower rate was to the advantage of JJC. According to the agreement, at the end of 23 years the Louis Joliet Renaissance Center, which had been appraised at \$3 million by the Real Estate Research Corporation of Chicago, would be under the sole ownership of JJC.

By acquiring an ownership interest in the Renaissance Center, the Authority was able to earmark \$1.4 million of the \$2 million local match required to qualify for the \$6 million grant. The remaining \$600,000 needed was acquired through the sale of revenue bonds issued by the Rialto Authority through four local financial institutions: the Joliet Federal Savings and Loan Association, the First National Bank of Joliet, the Union National Bank and Trust Company and the Joliet National Bank. A total of \$1.3 million revenue bonds was issued: \$600,000 to be added to the \$1.4 million for the required match; \$700,000 to renovate Rialto Square offices.

The Pact of Progress was signed by representatives of the principal parties at a signing ceremony and luncheon on May 5, 1983. It was dubbed "A Renaissance of Great Expectations."¹⁶⁰ The Rialto Authority was able to proceed with the renovation of its office buildings. Dyrotech Industries, Inc., was ready to sign a lease for more than 20,000 square feet of office space for a minimum of ten years. The value of the lease for that period of time would be in excess of \$1.6 million. The income from the rental of commercial office space would help the Rialto Square Theater.

Joliet Junior College was proud of its part in developing the

Pact of Progress, for it opened the way for needed job opportunities and brought new life to the downtown area. The Pact was also a good example of community-college cooperation in solving a local problem.

Joliet Junior College, 1983-1984 and Re-accreditation

Bringing the history of Joliet Junior College to a close at the end of its first 83 years may appear to be somewhat strange. Yet to the author, 1984 seems to be appropriate for two reasons: (1) It was during 1983-1984 that Joliet Junior College received one of its highest honors—the re-accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools for *eight* years, instead of the usual three¹⁶¹; and (2) Dr. Nunney resigned at the end of the school year on June 30, 1984.

Recognition of the excellence of the College was a tribute to the college administrators and to the faculty's commitment to quality programs. A closer look at Joliet Junior College in 1983-1984—its students, the curricula, the student and community services and student activities—reflects the extent to which the College was serving the people of District 525.

The completion of the Fine Arts Center in 1981 marked the end of the three-phase building program included in the original master plan. As each of the permanent buildings was completed and new programs were introduced, more and more students were attracted to JJC. Enrollment in the early eighties ranged from a little under 10,000 to slightly over 11,000 students. Approximately 70 percent attended on a part-time basis. Their ages ranged from 16 to 70 plus. They were single, married or widowed; their needs were many and diverse.¹⁶²

A statement in the 1983-1984 *Joliet Junior College Bulletin* succinctly summarizes the purposes of the college:

“... it is the goal of the college to provide within available resources, programs and services of superior quality to meet educational needs, immediate and future, of all the people in the community. . . .”¹⁶³

To serve the needs of “all of the people” in a district encompassing 1442 square miles, with a population of approximately 350,000 people, was a major undertaking. Dr. Nunney, however, met with no small measure of success. The Louis Joliet Renaissance Center made more accessible educational opportunities for the people living or working in the downtown area. More off-campus teaching centers were added where a need existed. The map at the end of this chapter indicates the location of approxi-

mately 40 satellite centers.¹⁶⁴ In Dr. Nunney's annual report for 1982-83, he wrote:

"According to statistical data, one of every 17 residents in the college district takes a class at Joliet Junior College during the course of a year. This data reflects perhaps both the importance of the college mission—to provide a solid education to those seeking knowledge in a variety of academic areas—and some measure of success in offering instructional programs needed by Illinois Community College District 525 residents."¹⁶⁵

Evidence of the efforts to meet the educational needs of the people is also reflected in the programs available at Joliet Junior College. See Appendix B for a listing of those leading to the Associate in Arts and Science degrees for the transfer students and to the Associate in Applied Science degree for those enrolled in career programs. Joliet Junior College is committed to the open door policy. Anyone who can benefit from the services of the institution is encouraged to do so. With the help of a counselor, programs may be worked out that lead to a Certificate of Completion, a Certificate of Achievement and even an Associate in Liberal Studies degree which is, however, not considered a transfer program.¹⁶⁶

Already cited on pages 186 and 187 are examples of ways in which Joliet Junior College cooperated with community leaders in dealing with the economic problems of the community in transition from a highly industrial area to an informational and service society. Two additional programs, sponsored by the College as a community service and funded by the federal government, were designed to upgrade the educational levels of the disadvantaged. The Adult Education Learning Experience Program provides basic education for adults: GED, adult high school; ESL, English as a second language; and basic literacy and job skills.¹⁶⁷ The Talent Search Program was designed to locate and give the disadvantaged between the ages of 12 and 27 the support and information they need to complete high school and to enter a postsecondary school or training program.¹⁶⁸

Another service to the students of Joliet is provided by the Academic Skills Center, located on the main campus. Any Joliet Junior College student may receive personalized help with term papers, library research, mathematics, spelling and writing problems. Teachers are also available for improving study skills, note-taking and the organization of material. Courses offered in the skills center on an open lab basis are Developmental English, Developmental Reading and Speed Reading.

Project Advance is a special service of the center, offering diag-

nosis of performance in reading, writing, and mathematics, plus tutoring service in those areas.

The Academic Skills Center is open from 7:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. every day, Monday through Thursday and on Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.¹⁶⁹

Student Activities

An important part of every student's learning experience on a college campus is outside the classroom. For that reason a student service fee is mandatory to fund dramatics, publications, lectures, organizations, sports activities, clubs and all-school special events. The Student Government Association, which is elected by the student body, plays the primary role in budgeting the activity account.

More than 20 clubs are active on the college campus. Membership in many reflects similar career interests. Sports, dramatics, publications and music are also popular with students.¹⁷⁰

One might suspect that adult students would not participate in the extracurricular activities, but they do. Some become members of career clubs. They participate in plays, the community chorus and band, publications and the Student Government Association. Younger students seem to respect the older students in their clubs and activities. One mother of a teenager was elected to *Who's Who Among Junior Colleges* in the early seventies. Another, the mother of two teenagers, was elected by the student body to represent the students on the Board of Trustees of District 525.

Two excerpts from autographs written in a yearbook of an adult student by the members of her speech class reveal the kind of relationship that often appeared to exist.

"Dear Mrs. Z,

Interp. class would never have been the same without you . . . your speeches were so enjoyable . . . but even better was your warmth and friendliness. You're the kind of person it's an honor and pleasure to know . . . *any kid would be proud to call you Mom!*

Love from a kid who would love to be adopted by you."

"Mrs. Z,

If everyone in the world were like you, I certainly would not protest. Good luck,"¹⁷¹

ACTIVITIES

Law Enforcement



J.C. Players

JAZZ BAND



STUDENT GOVERNMENT



ENGINEERS CLUB



Henry Pillard
Dean of Students

Publications

The *Blazer* has been the official student newspaper since 1929. It is financed by the student service fee.

College Casuals, published three times a week, contains campus announcements of immediate or future importance.

Wordeater is a literary magazine published four times a year. It contains poetry, essays, short stories, cartoons, etc. submitted to the sponsor by students.

A weekly *Calendar of Events* is issued by the Student Affairs Office.

The last Joliet Junior College Yearbook, *The Shield*, was published in 1975.

Athletics

Since the days of J. Stanley Brown, athletics have been an important part of student life. Men participate in intercollegiate competition in football, basketball, golf, wrestling, baseball, tennis and track. The Wolves have won state titles in football, basketball, wrestling, golf, tennis and baseball and have participated in many national tournaments. On the list of All American citations by the National Junior College Athletic Association between 1978 and 1982 are the following JJC athletes: Arnette Hillman, Rod Chamberlain, Mike Evans, Holly Butterfield, Jeff Dilman, Harold Brown, Cap Boseo and Clarence Richardson. Several of these also won All American honors at the universities they attended after graduation from JJC.

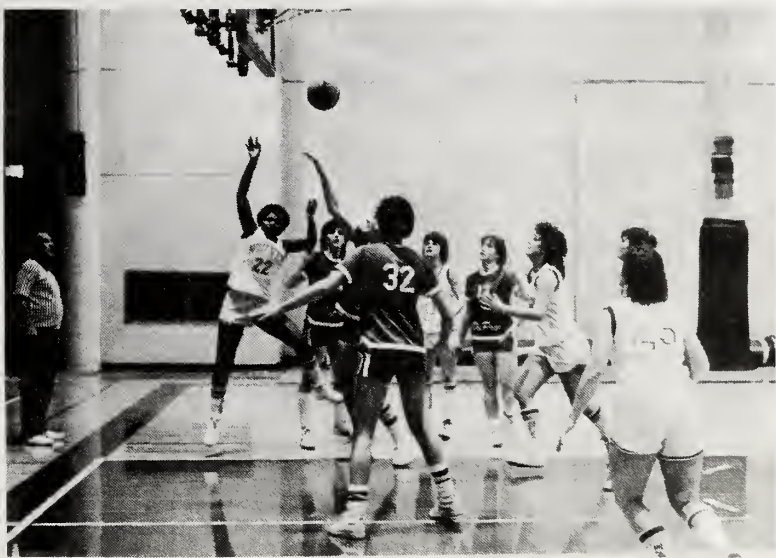
The women's athletic program includes volleyball, tennis, cheerleading, basketball and softball. Intercollegiate competition for women athletes was started in the seventies.¹⁷²

That Joliet Junior College was awarded re-accreditation by the North Central Association *for eight years* was a high point in the history of the institution. Within 14 years after moving to its own campus the college met the high standards of a comprehensive community-oriented two-year public institution. Receiving special citation by the North Central Association were the off-campus teaching centers; the Academic Skills Center, the dedication of the faculty to quality career programs and the quality dramatic productions.

Blazer



WOLVES IN ACTION



Dr. Nunney to Cranford, New Jersey

To many, news of Nunney's leaving Joliet came as a surprise. He had completed five years as president of Joliet Junior College on April 30, 1984. The college had received a high rating by the North Central Association. That was indeed a tribute to both the president and the faculty.

That Nunney was dedicated to the philosophy of the community college there can be no doubt. He left no stone unturned to meet the needs of the people in all parts of District 525. His commitment to the standards of excellence was evident in his efforts to maintain a superior faculty and to provide the best equipment possible for its use. Even with a decrease in revenue he was able to operate the college on a balanced budget.

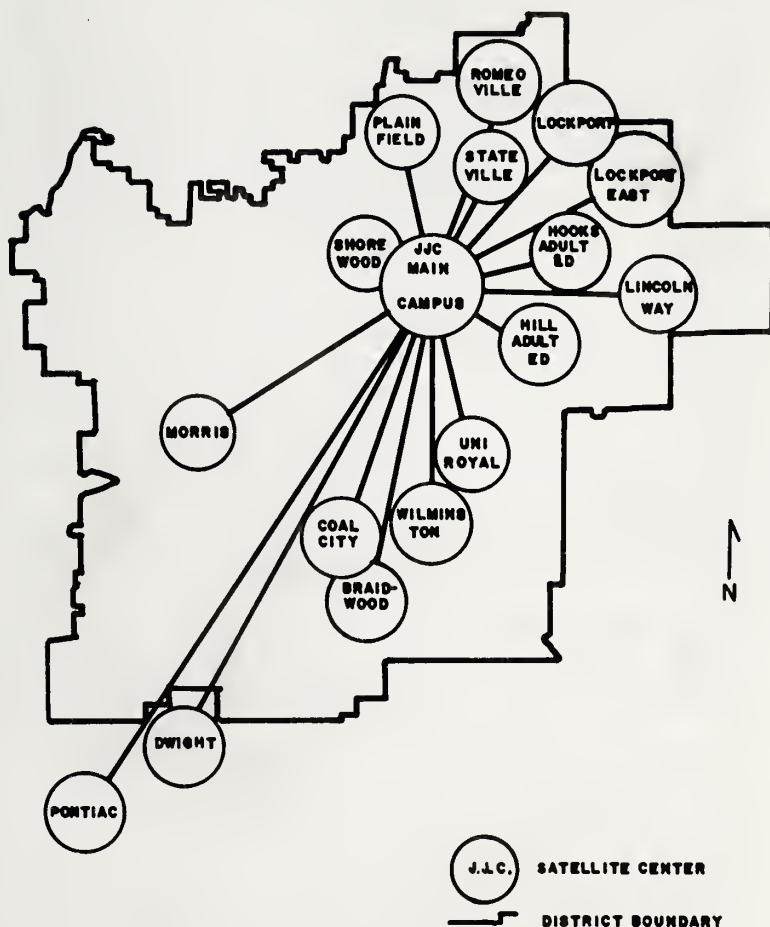
At the May 1984 meeting of the Board of Trustees it became apparent that some opposition to Nunney's leadership had developed among its members.¹⁷³ That was followed by a report that he had accepted a position as president of Union College in Cranford, New Jersey.¹⁷⁴ However, Nunney took no immediate action, apparently because of other positions under consideration. It was not until the June meeting of the Board of Trustees that Nunney submitted his resignation to accept the New Jersey assignment. At the same meeting Walter F. Zaida, Vice President for Academic Affairs, was named Acting President.¹⁷⁵

Dr. Nunney assumed his new post in Cranford, New Jersey, on July 1, 1984.

With the departure of Dr. Nunney the story of the first 83 years of Joliet Junior College comes to an end, but not without a summary and some concluding thoughts concerning the institution that has done so much for the people of the community.

JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE

SATELLITE CENTERS



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- ⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 6 and 12.
- ⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 8.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 8-10.
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- ¹⁵ *The Blazer*, September 5, 1967, p. 3.
- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, March, 1968, p. 1.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*, March 26, 1969, p. 1.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*, March, 1968, p. 1.
- ¹⁹ Proceedings, District 525, *Minutes*, February 6, 1968. This was a public meeting to announce choice of site.
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- ²⁷ *Ibid.*
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- ²⁹ *Ibid.*, Special meeting February 18, 1969.
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- ³⁵ *Ibid.*
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- ³⁸ *Ibid.*

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- ⁴⁰ *Joliet Herald-News*, April 4, 1969, pp. 1 and 10.
- ⁴¹ Proceedings, District 525, *Minutes*, May 13, 1969.
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- ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, September 9, 1969.
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- ⁵¹ *Ibid.*, September 22, 1969, p. 14.
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- ⁶³ Joliet Junior College Yearbook, *The Shield*, 1970, pp. 18-19.
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- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.*
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- ¹³⁰ Board of Trustees, *Focus*, Fall, 1980, p. 1.
- ¹³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 7.
- ¹³² *Ibid.*, pp. 1 and 7.

- ¹³³ *Ibid.*, p. 2.
- ¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, Spring, 1982. Verification from Alice Herron, Dean of North Campus.
- ¹³⁵ Statement from Alice Herron, Dean of North Campus, January 10, 1984.
- ¹³⁶ Proceedings, District 525, *Minutes*, October 8, 1979.
- ¹³⁷ *Ibid.*
- ¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, January 14, 1980.
- ¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, March 10, 1980.
- ¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, May 12, 1980.
- ¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁴² Board of Trustees, *Louis Joliet Renaissance Center*, Special publication, May, 1981, p. 2.
- ¹⁴³ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁴⁴ Board of Trustees, *Focus*, Spring, 1982, pages not numbered.
- ¹⁴⁵ Nunney, *Joliet Junior College 1982: The Year in Review, A Report from the President*, p. 35.
- ¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ¹⁴⁷ Herald-News, Sunday, February 5, 1984, Section 12, p. 1.
- ¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁴⁹ This committee had been started in 1969-1970. College administrators have worked with advisory committees since World War II and possibly before.
- ¹⁵⁰ *Joliet Junior College 1982: The Year in Review, A Report from the President*, p. 19.
- ¹⁵¹ *Joliet Junior College 1979 and 1980. Two Years of Progress and Plans for the Future. A Report from the President*, p. 18.
- ¹⁵² Board of Trustees, *Focus*, Spring, 1983, p. 4.
- ¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, pp. 1 and 8.
- ¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁵⁵ *Joliet Junior College, 1981, A Report from the President*, pages not numbered.
- ¹⁵⁶ Board of Trustee, *Focus*, Fall, 1981, pp. 4-5.
- ¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 6.
- ¹⁵⁸ *Joliet Junior College, 1982: The Year in Review, A Report from the President*, p. 12.
- ¹⁵⁹ In addition to state and federal grants, there is fund raising by the JJC Foundation.
- ¹⁶⁰ A Renaissance of Great Expectations, A Pact for Progress, mimeographed summary of part played by each of six participants in the plan for downtown development. Supplied by Dr. John Peterson.
- ¹⁶¹ Board of Trustees *Focus*, Spring, 1984, p. 1.
- ¹⁶² Data provided by the Office of Planning and Information, Walter F. Zaida, Vice President for Academic Affairs.
- ¹⁶³ Joliet Junior College Catalogue, 1983-1985, p. 6.
- ¹⁶⁴ Map provided by President's Office.
- ¹⁶⁵ Joliet Junior College 1982: The Year in Review, A Report from the President, pages not numbered.
- ¹⁶⁶ Joliet Junior College Catalogue, 1983-1985, pp. 32-34.
- ¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 14-16.
- ¹⁶⁸ Information supplied by Kathleen Bolden, Director of Talent Search.
- ¹⁶⁹ Joliet Junior College Catalogue, 1983-1985, p. 10.
- ¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 35.
- ¹⁷¹ Copied from *The Shield*, yearbook owned by Mrs. Marilyn Zwiers.
- ¹⁷² Joliet Junior College Catalogue, 1983-1985, p. 15, and Henry Pillard, Dean of Students, and Gilbert Bell, Physical Education Department.
- ¹⁷³ Board of Trustees, *Minutes*, May 14, 1984.
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Current Main Campus

PART V

A SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER XV

JUNIOR (COMMUNITY) COLLEGES— THE PRODUCT OF CHANGE A SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Measured by the history of mankind, 83 years is a relatively short period of time. But in the annals of higher education it encompasses almost the entire life span of the junior college movement. The development of the junior (community) college was America's response to the social and economic changes of the 20th century. The sensitivity and adaptability of the junior college to rapidly changing community needs resulted in its becoming the unique and only distinctly American segment of higher education. That Joliet Junior College is the oldest of the 1219 two-year public institutions is an historical fact of which the community can be proud.

Junior colleges had grown slowly before World War II. In 1941 there were only seven in Illinois. Throughout the nation 279 were in operation.¹ Their slow development was at least partly due to the fact that many young people did not go to high school, for there were no effective child labor laws until 1938 (Fair Labor Practice Act). See Table 1 on page 207. Many who entered high school dropped out before they were graduated. In the year 1947 only 18.2 percent of the white males and 22.7 percent of the white females in the United States had completed high school. Only 5.8 percent had completed college. Fewer than 9 percent of the blacks were high school graduates and fewer than 3 percent had completed four years of college.²

There are other explanations for their slow growth in Illinois. Junior colleges housed with high school students lacked drawing power. The state colleges and universities feared competition for the tax dollar if junior colleges were recognized as higher education and the State Department of Public Instruction gave priority to the problems of the common schools.

But World War II brought changes that profoundly affected the

course of higher education not only in Illinois, but nationwide. The junior college was catapulted into the limelight as a result of its contribution to the war effort. Vocational and technical education won respectability. Thousands of veterans seized the opportunity provided by the G.I. Bill to earn vocational and educational training at government expense. Public and private colleges were besieged with applications for admissions—far more than they could accommodate. More high school graduates were applying, too, for both youth and adults began to look upon higher education as the road to a better life. Many capable young people were turned away. Educators looked upon the situation as a serious national crisis which could become even worse. They appealed to the national government for help. It was then that President Truman appointed the Commission on Higher Education. After a year of study dealing with the role of higher education in American democracy and international affairs, the Commission recommended a state system of community colleges to meet the educational needs of the people of the community served. The Truman Report of 1947 has served as the blueprint for the community college, the most democratic segment of higher education in America.

Joliet Junior College accepted and met the challenge of the community college concept. Since World War II JJC has developed into a comprehensive community public institution. Excellence at low cost and ease of access have been the keys to its success since the turn of the century. For many former students the accessibility of Joliet Junior College made the difference between going or not going to college.

Table I
Percentage of Youth 14-17 Enrolled in Secondary Schools

Year	Percent in Secondary Schools
1890	6.7
1900	11.4
1910	15.4
1920	32.3
1930	51.4
1940	73.3
1950	76.8
1960	87.0
1970	91.2
1980	

U.S. Census ³

Table II

Year	Population of Joliet	H.S. Enrollment	JJC Head Count
1880	11,657	Under 200	
1890	23,264	192	
1900	29,353	581	6(1901)
1910	34,670	903	40
1920	38,442	1,500	85
1930	42,993	2,491	305
1940	42,365	3,600	335
1950	51,601	2,573	468
1960	66,780	3,348	1,043
1970	79,316	6,208	3,549(1969-70)
1980	77,956*4	5,873**5	10,280***6

*U.S. Census

**Typewritten community survey. "The Community—A History of the Community and Its Schools"

***1901-1920 enrollments from scattered references in Minutes of Board; remainder JJC records

A Joliet teacher with a record of 40 years in the Joliet elementary schools said, "My mother was a widow. She was able to help me through two years of junior college. After that I taught in Joliet and attended summer school to earn a bachelor's degree."

When a physician learned that his patient was associated with Joliet Junior College, he remarked, "I'm a JJC graduate." After a pause, he continued, "Had there been no Joliet Junior College, I probably wouldn't be here today."

The accessibility of the college has been helpful to many families living within the area.

In 1916 **Manoog Seron**, a native of Armenia and a civil engineer, brought his family of five children and his wife to Joliet. Three of the five were later graduated by JJC.

Zaven Seron, the eldest and a pre-medical student, was a member of the class of 1918, the first for which there was a formal graduation ceremony. Until the early 80's he was practicing medicine in Fresno, California. He had also published an outstanding book on stamp collecting.

Vaheh, '23, was for a time a Joliet physician but moved to Maryland. **Suren, '26**, became a Joliet dentist and in later years an inventor and a manufacturer of a device to guard against breakage of eye glasses worn by athletes in competition. This product is now sold all over the world. Dr. Suren Seron has through the years been active in civic affairs. As a member of the Joliet Township High School and Junior College board, he was always loyal to his alma mater.

His daughter, Margo Seron Craft, is also a JJC graduate.

Natividad and Felipe **Gutierrez** arrived in Joliet from their native Mexico shortly after World War I. They became the parents of nine children, four of whom were graduated by Joliet Junior College.

"My father was a hard worker," said Bob proudly. "He believed in giving a full day's work for a full day's pay. Mother worked, too," he continued. "She wanted to help out during the war and found a job at the hospital. She liked it so well she stayed 15 years. They inspired us children to work hard, too."

Three of the four boys who completed JJC are now teachers in Joliet. **Anthony** is head of the industrial arts department at Joliet Township High School Central. His brother **Jesse** teaches science at the same school. Both earned bachelor degrees at Illinois State University. Anthony's master's was awarded by Northern Illinois State University. Jesse earned his master's at George Williams College in Downers Grove, Illinois.

Robert Gutierrez, with a bachelor's from Illinois State and a master's from Northern Illinois University, teaches business education at Joliet West.

Daniel transferred from JJC to the University of Illinois. Later he was awarded an M.D. degree by the University of Illinois Medical School. He practices medicine in Joliet.

Anthony's son James is a teacher at Lincoln-Way High School in New Lenox.

For Louis and Paul **Lukancic**, immigrants from Yugoslavia, the dream of a better life for six of their nine children began at Joliet Junior College.

Louis, Jr., '53, and his sister **Mildred Lukancic Monroe, '60**, both graduates of JJC and the University of Illinois Medical School, are physicians in Spring Valley, Illinois.

Angela, '62, was the valedictorian of her class at the University of Illinois. Later she did graduate work at the University of California. She is the wife of Walter Zaida, Acting President—after the resignation of President Nunney.

John is the assistant superintendent of the Valley View School District, the largest unit district in Will County. He holds a bachelor's and a master's degree from Northern Illinois University.

James is a detective on the Joliet police force. He has also attended John Marshall Law School in Chicago.

Maryann Lukancic attended JJC for one year before entering St. Joseph Hospital Nursing School. She earned an R.N. from Olivet Nazarene College in Kankakee and is now a nurse at Silver Cross Hospital.

The Louis and Paula Lukancic Memorial Scholarship Fund established with the JJC Foundation by their children as a tribute to them has made possible an annual scholarship. Preference in selecting a recipient is given to an immigrant.

Family financial reverses in the late twenties prevented Elmer Rowley's going away to school after he was graduated from Lockport Township High School. However, the family could afford to pay his tuition at JJC and he could live at home. He attended one year, stayed out a year to work at a gravel pit at 50 cents an hour, and then re-entered JJC for his sophomore year. A loan from the Joliet Junior College Loan Fund made it easier for him while attending the University of Illinois.

Rowley, District 525's first president, and his wife have five children. All are graduates of Joliet Junior College. Four of the five, moreover, met their spouses at JJC.

Joanne, Jean and Carol are also graduates of the University of Illinois. Sue and John earned degrees at Illinois State University.

Joanne '54, is the wife of **Glen Harvey**, Director of Data Processing at Joliet Junior College. He holds a B.S. and M.S. from the University of Illinois. Joanne is a Joliet teacher.

The second daughter, **Jean '55**, a nurse, married **Gerald Stone, '57**. Stone is an alumnus of the University of Illinois and holds an administrative post with the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C.

A former teacher and now a housewife, **Carol** is Mrs. **David Imig**. See Appendix A, p. 229.

Although **Sue's** degree is in elementary education, she is now working in a bank in Toledo, Ohio. Her husband, **James Joyce, '60**, is supervising manager of Viking Press in Toledo.

John earned his degree in agriculture at Illinois State University. He is employed by the State Department of Transportation, Division of Environmental Control.

Reaching Out to Help the Disadvantaged

Two federally funded programs have made it possible for Joliet Junior College to extend programs to the disadvantaged: to adults needing literary and job skills training before entering the job market and to young people who need encouragement to finish

high school and to prepare for entry into a postsecondary programs. Meet Dr. Terry Irby and Kathleen Bolden, both JJC graduates and directors of the programs.

Terry Irby, a graduate of Joliet Junior College in 1969, is Director of the Basic Education Learning Experience Program for JJC. She is responsible for its management and administration. This program provides day and evening classes in basic education for adults: GED, ESL (English as a second language) and Basic Literacy and Job Skills at 15 off-campus sites throughout District 525.

Irby earned her B.S. degree at Southern Illinois University. After teaching in Joliet for one year she returned to Southern to pursue graduate work. Her master's was awarded in 1973 and her Ph.D. in education, Academic Administration, in 1978. While in graduate school, she also worked as a counselor for the University.

Between 1978 and 1981 Irby was the Assistant Director, Academic and Health Affairs, for the Illinois Board of Higher Education. When her husband completed his law degree at Southern, the Irby family returned to Joliet. Terry is one of 10 McEwen children, nine of whom are graduates of JJC. Her mother, a Joliet teacher, is also an alumna. The Irbys, Terry and Harry (who also attended JJC), have three children.

When the Talent Search Program lost its sponsor in September 1984, Joliet Junior College applied for and was assigned the sponsorship. **Kathleen Bolden '69**, who had been serving as coordinator of the program, continued in that capacity. She was scheduled to start her new assignment with JJC in January, 1985.

The Talent Search Program is federally funded by the Department of Education. It is designed to provide the disadvantaged students between the ages of 12 and 27 with the support and information they need to finish high school and enter a postsecondary school or training program. Members of a staff of five work with students at area high schools and in junior high school. Veterans and disabled individuals are also eligible for assistance.

The program provides tutors on a one-to-one basis, human potential seminars to raise self-esteem, study skills development, educational counseling and financial aid assistance to those entering a college or training program. Field trips to college campuses are included.

Kathleen Bolden has a B.A. degree from Lewis University and an M.A. degree from Governors State. She has worked as assistant dean of students, director of financial aids, and on Title III program at Lewis University. Her husband, **Raymond Bolden** is a 1953 graduate of JJC and a Joliet attorney.

Both the ABLE and the Talent Search programs are sponsored by the Joliet Junior College as a community service. Cooperating with the college are the Adult Education Division of Joliet Township High School headed by Dr. R. M. Beach, administrators and counselors of other area "junior and senior high schools" and many volunteers. Both youth and adults reached by these programs are now upward bound for brighter futures. That Joliet Junior College serves the community there can be no doubt. There's something for anybody with a need.

The People's Legacy

Joliet Junior College stands as a monument to the visionary leadership, both lay and professional, to the dedicated teachers and to the enlightened citizenry that supported its development.

Ever sensitive to changing times and the needs of students during its first 83 years, Joliet Junior College has accumulated a great heritage. But heritage alone, no matter how prestigious, is not enough to sustain the college of the people through the remainder of the 20th century and into the next.

Challenges facing the Will-Grundy area now in transition from an industrial to an informational and service society may be mind-boggling but not insurmountable. Adversities may bring opportunities for restructuring the economy of the district into one less vulnerable to the ups and downs of the business cycle.

As business leaders have sought solutions to existing social and economic problems of the eighties, Joliet Junior College has contributed its support in a number of ways: providing for basic adult education classes at more than 15 sites throughout District 525, retraining dislocated workers, developing new programs to meet specific needs of unemployed, offering tailor-made seminars to businessmen, and setting up computer training centers within the district.

By the end of 1984 a spirit of optimism was evident. New businesses were opening and the unemployment rate was down. The Heritage Corridor extending from Chicago to Ottawa and passing through Will and Grundy counties had been approved for federal aid.

But the restructuring of a highly industrial area hard hit by the high tech revolution will take time. The united efforts of a well-informed and courageous citizenry can and must lead the way. Goals must be determined by men and women of courage and vision.

Those who have guided the destiny of Joliet Junior College

since the turn of the century have bestowed upon the people of District 525 a rich legacy—a people's college. As such, Joliet Junior College is not only a place where training and retraining take place; it could well be a place where people meet to determine community goals. In the words of J. Stanley Brown, it can be a place "to blaze a new path into untried fields and show a progress yet unknown."

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- ³ U.S. Census.
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- ⁶ Scattered references in *Minutes* of Joliet Township High School Board (1901-1920) and Junior College records.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MEET SOME OF OUR JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

Graduates from 1902 to 1984

Approximately 14,000 men and women have been graduated by Joliet Junior College since the turn of the century. Thousands of others have attended less than two years—perhaps to take a course or two.

Only a few of the many successful graduates can be introduced. But an attempt has been made to cite some whose achievements in careers for which they received their basic training at Joliet Junior College have brought honor and distinction to their alma mater. Some of those selected are no longer living; others are retired. Still others represent those who are successfully pursuing careers in both the vocational-technical fields and the professions.

Educators

More than 40 percent of the JJC graduates who participated in the 1950-51 survey were educators. Twenty-four were instructors at the college or university level. The “baby boom” of the late forties ushered in an even greater demand for teachers that continued until the late seventies.

Past and Present Alumni on JJC Staff

Both **Elizabeth Barns** and **H. J. Atkinson** were seniors at JTHS when the new building opened in 1901. “It was not quite finished, but we moved in anyway,” said Barns. Both earned postgraduate credit and were asked to return as teachers after earning their bachelor degrees.

No one was more dedicated to Joliet Township High School and Junior College than Elizabeth Barns, affectionately called “Bess”. For over 40 years the building with its marble walls and panelled woodwork was her castle, first as a student (she gradu-



Harry Atkinson



Elizabeth Barns



Catherine Adler



Vera Smith



E. C. Puddicomb

ated in 1902 with 24 hours of postgraduate credit) and later as a teacher and chairman of the social science department.

History came alive in her classes between 1905 and 1948. The Joliet area was her laboratory. She knew every historical spot in the community and introduced them to her students. Barns believed in and practiced good citizenship. Field trips introduced her students to local government in action. Her goal was to instill in them their responsibilities as future citizens.

For her outstanding contributions to the field of good citizenship and for her long years of service to the community as an educator, April 30, 1967, was proclaimed Bess Barns Day by Maurice Berlinsky, Mayor. On that date the League of Women Voters and Retired Teachers Association of the Joliet area honored Bess Barns at a public reception as a special tribute. Hundreds of friends and former students attended to honor this great lady.

Harry J. Atkinson, a graduate of Joliet Township High School in 1902, spent one year as a postgraduate before entering the University of Illinois as a sophomore. Except for one semester as principal of a small high school in Illinois and time spent in the armed services during World War I, Atkinson was a teacher of mathematics and German and later assistant superintendent of Joliet Township High School and Junior College. He retired in 1948.

"The best mathematics teacher I ever had," said Everett Shaw, Ph.D., and supervisor of engineering for Western Electric Co. in Pennington, N.J. His statement was in reference to Harry Atkinson.

Atkinson, a bachelor, is remembered also as a natty dresser. He was always perfectly groomed. One alumna recalled "admiring the exactness with which Mr. Atkinson always matched his suit to his well-groomed hair." He expected others to be well-groomed, too. Nothing annoyed him more than to see a woman with her petticoat showing. He told the women about it, too.

Phoebe Henderson Kirby '18 was a member of the first JJC class for which a formal commencement was held. Diplomas were awarded at a ceremony for college and high school graduates on June 19, 1918.

Kirby spent 35 years as a teacher of physical education and the sponsor of sports for both JJC and Joliet Township High School students. For many years she chaired her department. She organ-

ized the Women's Athletic Association (WAA) for college women and the Orchesis Society.

In 1956 Kirby retired and moved to Boulder Junction, Wisconsin, where for many years she and her husband operated a camp for girls.

Catherine Adler '21 started her 40-year teaching career at Joliet Township High School and Junior College in 1926. A. Francis Trams, a favorite teacher in her junior college days, chaired the English department in which she was to teach. When asked if she could share an anecdote about Trams she hesitated, then said, "Well, I remember he loved chocolate. Nothing pleased him more than when I brought a batch of fudge to the office."

Adler accepted the chairmanship of the English department in 1943. She continued to uphold the high standards of Trams. She was active in professional organizations. For eight years she was on the executive board of the Conference on College Composition and Communications, National Council of Teachers of English. When she retired in 1966, she was chairman of the college department of English.

Vera Stellwagen Smith '24 joined the Joliet Township High School and Junior College faculty in 1956 as a teacher of English. When District 525 was organized she opted to stay with the college as an English instructor and college adviser. In 1969 Smith was named Director of Admissions and Records.

In recognition of her outstanding service to the college and to the community, Vera Smith was cited by the Joliet Junior College Alumni Association in 1984 and admitted to its Hall of Fame. On that same occasion the Vera Smith Scholarship Fund was initiated by a check for \$1000, the gift of a foster daughter, Helen Antonini Bruskas and her husband Spiro.

Elmer W. Rowley '29 became the first president of Joliet Junior College District 525 after 20 years as dean of the college. (See pp. 123-162)

Beulah Green Hoffer '32 joined the physical education staff at Joliet Township High School and Junior College in 1934 after being awarded a bachelor's degree by the University of Illinois. Her master's degree was conferred by Northwestern University. When her husband, C. M. Hoffer, returned after World War II, Hoffer returned to the staff. In 1957 she succeeded Phoebe Kirby as chairman of the girls' physical education department for both

the high school and college. With the separation of the high school and college, Hoffer chaired the college physical education program for women.

Everett Nelsen '33, with a B.A. and M.A. from the University of Wisconsin, taught chemistry and zoology. Most students remember him as a zoology instructor. For many years he was the treasurer of the Joliet Junior College Loan Fund. In 1968 he was placed in charge of Student Financial Aids.

Edmund Puddicombe '34 returned to the marble halls of his alma mater in 1938 as a teacher of biological sciences. His bachelor's degree *magna cum laude* and master's were both awarded by the University of Illinois. Except for three years as a bombardier instructor for the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II, his entire teaching career was spent at JTHS-JC. Health problems led to his retirement in 1973. As sponsor of the Students of Medical Sciences for 25 years, Puddicombe probably knows more physicians, dentists, medical technologists and other professionals in the health sciences than any other person in the Joliet area.

At a 1953 meeting of the science department, several pre-medical students requested an organization to which representatives of the health science professions could be invited to speak. The request was granted and R. L. Frisbie called a meeting of interested students. "Gus" Samios and George Lambakis, both now physicians in California, planned the first meeting. Dr. T. Z. Polley, (JJC '35) a local physician, was the speaker.

For the next 25 years, Students of Medical Science, SMS, was one of the most active clubs at JJC. Meetings featuring guest speakers, clinical films and demonstrations were just a small part of the club's activities. Club members visited every major medical center, clinic and museum in the Chicago area, had actually witnessed some of the most delicate operations and been introduced to some of the leading authorities in the various areas of the health sciences. One group went to Mayo Clinic where they were met by Dr. Tom Peyla, JJC '54, and a former SMS president. Dr. Peyla arranged the tour of the clinic.

In 1979 Puddicombe was cited by the JJC Alumni Association for membership in the Hall of Fame. On that occasion the Edmund C. Puddicombe Scholarship was initiated by Dr. Mildred Lukancic Monroe, JJC '60. A book of letters of appreciation from former students is a prized possession of Puddicombe.

Alice Goist Herron '39, a graduate of the University of Illinois with a B.S. degree, first joined the staff as a teacher of home decoration in the adult evening school in 1951. She returned to the staff in 1970 when she was asked to organize a special program for women—especially those afflicted with the “empty nest” syndrome. When she retired in 1984, Herron had been serving as Dean of the North Campus.

William Burns '47 retired in June, 1984, after 31 years as a French instructor and 14 years as department chairman. His A.B. degree was awarded by DePaul University and his M.A. by the University of Illinois. He also held a Diplome d'Etudes Superieures from the University of Montpelier, France.⁸

Grace Brewer, a 1939 graduate of JJC, has been on the college staff since 1958. She is the coordinator of the college testing program and an education and psychology instructor. Before the reorganization of the college departments into divisions, Brewer was chairman of the Education and Psychology Department. She is currently sponsor of the Education Careers Club which has 130 members. As a special service to students in the area, Brewer supervises the American College Testing Program for its national office.

Alumni on the JJC staff in 1984 include the following:

Bolden, Kathleen, Coordinator of Talent Search
Brandolino, Richard, Dean of Instruction Service
Brewer, Grace, Public Service Department
Cockbill, Margaret, English
Egley, James, Business Education
Eichelberger, Edward, Physical Science
Engers, Carolyn, Registrar
Francis, Stephen, Agriculture
Harris, Fred, Supervisor of Media, Learning Resource Center
Irby, Terry, Director, Adult Learning Experience Program
Jackson, Alice, Controller
Kuster, Mark, Agriculture
LaLond, David, Technical Department
Manthei, Richard, Business
Meyers, Richard, Mathematics
Mieland, Siegfried, Culinary Arts
Nicoll, Gilbert, Mathematics
Noe, John, Culinary Arts
Shinn, James, Agriculture
Stednik, Mike, Technical Department
Sterr, Patricia, Business Education
Stober, Siegfried, Culinary Arts

JJC Graduates in the Area Schools

Many teachers now in the Joliet area—both elementary and high school—are also JJC alumni. Some hold administrative positions; some are counselors or librarians.

Jeannette Franklin '61 is the assistant principal of Joliet Township High School. She has a bachelor's degree and a master's degree from Northern Illinois University. Franklin also holds an administrative supervisory certificate. (In 1985 she resigned to take an administrative position in Rockford, Illinois.)

Joan Hollister Geissler '47 is the superintendent of the Union School District.

Mary Tracy '42 is a librarian at Joliet Township High School Central.

Jefferson School in Joliet, District 86, has as its principal **Rosamond Laveley Flynn '51**.

For many years **William Rutter '49** served as the superintendent of the Valley View School District, the largest in Will County.

Dr. Matthew Racich '58 is the Regional Superintendent of Schools for Will County.

Following World War II the clientele of JJC gradually began to change. Adults, too, started to attend college classes. In many instances, they began by enrolling in evening classes. Some became teachers.

"My family and friends thought I had lost my mind when I resigned my position as a private secretary to attend Joliet Junior College," said **Lucille Jevitz** a 1957 graduate of JJC. "But I had always wanted to teach," she continued. "When I flunked a history test the first week of school, I thought perhaps they were right. I decided to drop the course."

A counselor in the college office, however, introduced her to a technique of study—SQ3R (survey, question, read, recite and review.) Jevitz credits that formula for study for her record at JJC and at Illinois State University where she earned both a bachelor's and master's degree.

Forced to withdraw from high school because of illness at the end of her sophomore year, Jevitz after two years grew weary of being pampered. She found a job. While working first at a factory, and later at a floral shop, she attended evening classes and completed high school. Then she became a secretary. But teaching was her goal.

The teacher shortage of the fifties opened the way. Jevitz was offered a teaching position at Chaney school in Crest Hill after one and a half years at JJC. She stayed for 15 years. In June, 1984, she retired after 12 years as a teacher of English and reading at Hersey High School at Arlington Heights, Illinois.

Alice Radcliffe '70 is a first grade teacher at Haines Elementary School in New Lenox. She has been there for eight years. Having a bachelor's degree and being a teacher were what appeared to be an impossible dream when she graduated from the high school in Grand Marais in northern Michigan.

Radcliffe's marriage to George Radcliffe brought her to Joliet. Together they built a small home in Fairmont. A son was born. Several years passed. She became active in her church and in the P.T.A.

Radcliffe, who enjoyed writing poetry, was encouraged to take some courses at JJC. She decided to enroll for English 101—Rhetoric.

"The teacher, John Stobart, seemed to like my writing," said Radcliffe. "He read some of my work to the class. I was encouraged."

After completing two English courses and two art courses, she decided to enroll in the day school program. "I was shaking like a leaf when I reached the college office to sign up for the placement tests," said Radcliffe. "'What am I doing here?' I said to myself." As she turned to leave, her eyes caught the words on a poster on the college bulletin board. It read, "If there's anyone worse than a quitter, it is he who fears to begin." "That did it. I decided to enroll."

Radcliffe enjoyed her college days. She was on the yearbook staff, a member of a writers' club and was elected to "Who's Who Among Junior College Students." She was even in one class with her son, but they agreed not to tell anyone that they were related.

Radcliffe was graduated from JJC in 1970. After working as a teacher's aide for a year and a half, she completed requirements for a bachelor's degree at the College of St. Francis in Joliet.

"The accessibility of JJC and the College of St. Francis certainly changed my life," said Radcliffe.

From 1973 to 1985 **Allen C. McCowan '53** was the superintendent of Lockport Township High School.

McCowan, a native of Elwood, entered JJC after spending two years in the armed forces. "I knew it had a good reputation," he said.

After completing two years of study at JJC in 1958, McCowan earned a bachelor's and a master's degree in agriculture and education at the University of Illinois.

His successful experience as a teacher and principal at Waterman, Lockport East and Lockport West High Schools encouraged him to return to the University of Illinois to study for a doctorate. In 1976 he was awarded an Ed.D. in educational administration.

McCowan is active in both professional and community organizations. He is a member of the Illinois Association of Administrators. He has also served as chairman of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools Evaluation Committee for the area.

His community activities have included the presidency of the United Way of Will County, the chairmanship of Old Canal Days in Lockport, membership in the Lions Club and a directorship on the JJC Alumni Board.

College and University Teachers

Former graduates of JJC were and are to be found on the staffs of leading colleges and universities throughout the United States.

Anna Kreimeier '21 spent 39 years at the University of North Carolina in Greensboro. She was a supervisor of teacher training.

Head librarian of the medical library at Marquette University in Milwaukee was **Frances Beckwith Joss '24**.

Dr. Fayette Shaw '24, who was awarded his Ph.D. by Harvard university, was a professor of economics at the University of Illinois, Chicago campus, at the time of his retirement.

After several years with DuPont, **Dr. Douglas Nicholson '28** taught chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh. From there he joined the staff at the University of East Tennessee where he chaired the chemistry department for 14 years.

B. Leighton Wellman '28 earned his B.S. degree in mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois. Later he earned a master's degree and was awarded an honorary doctorate by Worcester Technical Institute in Massachusetts where he taught for 38 years.

Edward J. Wellman '36 became a professor of mechanical engineering at Purdue University.

Robert Mossberg '44 is a professor of engineering at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Jack Pearson '49 who in 1976 was named professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Indiana University's Medical School

now holds a similar position at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Dr. Walter Slack '53 is a professor of political science at Westminster College in New Wilmington, Pennsylvania. His Ph.D. was awarded by the University of Iowa in 1965.

A member of the class of '59, **Dr. Jay F. Watson** is a professor of dentistry at the University of California in Los Angeles.

Alumni in College Administration

Dr. Wayne D. Watson '66. When Wayne Watson was a student at JJC in 1965, he won first place in the National Athletic Association Wrestling Competition. Now, it appears, he is equally successful in wrestling with the problems of educational administration in Chicago.

Since 1983 Watson has been Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Support Services for the City Colleges of Chicago. Before accepting this assignment he served for four years as Vice President for Instructional Services at Malcolm X College. As Vice Chancellor, Watson coordinates, supervises and directs the services to students made possible by the Disadvantaged Student Grant. Also working under his direction are the instructional teams at each of the nine city colleges.

Watson's interests are many and varied. He is on the Board of Directors for Wheeler Airlines, a company for which he served as general manager for two years. He has served on the editorial board of the *Journal of Negro Education* at Howard University and as a consultant for the Kinte Library Association. His travels have included graduate supervision of doctoral students and field research in anthropology in England, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Watson holds bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees from Northwestern University. He was graduated from Joliet Junior College in 1966.

Two additional JJC graduates serving in administrative posts at community colleges in Illinois are: **Dr. Robert S. Smolich '46**, Assistant to the President of Spoon River Community College in Canton; and **Dr. Charles Warthen '58**, Dean of Instruction at Black Hawk Community College in Kewanee.

David Imig '59 is the Executive Director of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education in Washington, D.C. This organization of teacher institutions is concerned with developments and improvements in teacher education to meet the



Alice Herron



Alice Radcliffe



Jim Shinn



Robert Walker

demands of rapidly changing times. Imig's position is a demanding one, involving extensive travel throughout the United States and foreign countries plus appearances before Congressional committees on issues affecting education.

A 1959 graduate of JJC, Imig earned a B.A. degree at the University of Illinois. The day after graduation, he married Carol Rowley, JJC '60. The two were soon on their way to Tanganyika (now Tanzania in East Africa). Stopovers at Columbia University in New York, the University of London and Makere College in Uganda prepared Imig for his two years as chief administrator of a boys' school at Bukoba, Tanganyika. After returning to the United States, Imig re-entered the University of Illinois to complete requirements for his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

Between 1966 and 1969, the Imigs were in West Africa, first at Freetown in Sierra Leone and then at Monrovia, Liberia. There Imig represented the Agency for International Development for the State Department, U.S.A. For his work, he received a Distinguished Service Award.

The Imigs live in Gaithersburg, Maryland.

Alumni in Agriculture

The postwar years brought dramatic changes in agriculture. Due to consolidation, farms became fewer in number. Mechanization, new fertilizers and genetic improvements in plant and livestock production made it possible for a farmer to produce crops with less manpower than in the forties. These changes, of course, meant fewer farm jobs for youth reared in the country.

A study of the effect of these changes upon farm youth resulted in several new career programs: agriculture supply (business), agriculture production and management, horticulture, including options such as landscape design, greenhouse management and nurseryman. All included on-the-job experience during the second year. These programs are in addition to the regular transfer programs introduced in the early fifties.

Donald Holt, a graduate of Minooka High School, entered JJC in 1950. When asked his impression of the college, he said, "Well, I think those marble halls, the wood panelling and the excellent laboratory equipment suggested quality. Teachers like H. V. Givens impressed me, too." Two years later Holt graduated from JJC at the top of his class. He was an Adam Award winner for scholarship and a 2-year letterman in football and basketball.

Holt earned his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Illinois in agricultural science and agronomy. His

bachelor's degree was awarded with highest honors, Bronze Tablet. For six years after receiving his master's degree he farmed near Minooka. After being awarded a National Science Foundation Fellowship for graduate study, he entered Purdue University in 1963 where he was awarded a Ph.D. in agronomy in 1967. by 1977 he had reached the rank of professor of agronomy.

In 1982 Holt was named professor and head of agronomy at the University of Illinois. A year later he was appointed to his present position as director, Illinois Experiment Station, and associate dean, College of Agriculture.

Holt is the author of numerous articles in his field, a member of four honorary fraternities, and the recipient of numerous awards.

Edward E. Schweizer '53 is research plant physiologist for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) at Colorado State University at Fort Collins.

Schweizer, a native of Elwood and a 1953 graduate of Joliet Junior College, spent two years in the U.S. Navy before transferring to the University of Illinois. There he was awarded a B.S. degree in 1957 and an M.A. in 1958. His doctorate was earned at Purdue University.

For the last 20 years Schweizer and his family have been located in Fort Collins.

Schweizer is known nationally for his weed management systems for agronomic irrigated crops. He was recently named a fellow of the Weed Science Society of America.

David Meisinger '67 is Director of Research for the National Pork Producers Council. The Council has 110,000 members and is the largest organization of its kind.

Meisinger grew up on his father's farm near Lockport. For nine years he was an active 4-H Club member. After graduating from Lockport Township Central High School in 1965, he enrolled at Joliet Junior College and earned an associate degree in Agriculture in 1967. He then transferred to Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. There he was awarded a B.S. degree and an M.S. degree. His Ph.D. was conferred by Iowa State University at Ames. For one year after receiving his doctorate Meisinger was employed by Iowa State's Extension Service.

Meisinger is located in Des Moines, Iowa.

James Shinn '76. One of the most enthusiastic members of the agriculture department at JJC was a city boy. He grew up in Oak

Park, Illinois. Summers spent on a farm near DeKalb, however, left an indelible impression upon him. He became a man of the soil at heart.

Many years passed. He got a job, married and became the father of three children. For 15 years he worked as a salesman and later became assistant manager of the appliance department. But always lurking in his mind were those happy days spent on the farm.

Shinn, who was then living in Romeoville, decided to take one course in agriculture at JJC. That was the beginning of a new life. He quit his job and entered JJC as a full-time student. "The school did so much for me," said Shinn. "The faculty really cared. And, I must add, my wife has been supportive all the way."

Shinn has two associate degrees from JJC, a B.S. from Illinois State University and a master's in Education from the University of Illinois.

At Joliet Junior College, Shinn supervises the Agriculture-Business Experience Program and teaches several classes.

Robert Beutke '76 is farm manager and assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Ottawa. He also farms 265 acres and teaches a course in farm management at Illinois Valley Community College.

Beutke, a graduate of Woodland High School near Streator, took his first two years of college work at Joliet Junior College because he "was aware of its fine program." His bachelor's degree was awarded by Illinois State University.

When asked to comment on his years at JJC, Beutke said he felt that he had been given an excellent background in his chosen field. While at JJC, he enjoyed the activity program. He was an active member of the Student Agriculture Association and Student Government Association.

Robert Walker '50 transferred from JJC to the University of Illinois where he earned a degree in agriculture in 1952. When asked why he chose to attend JJC, he hesitated and then said, "I don't think I ever considered going anywhere else. It was convenient and I could help out at home a couple of years."

For 12 years after receiving his B.S. degree, Walker farmed southwest of Plainfield. In 1962 he established Ty-Walk Liquid Sales, located on Route 52 near Minooka. The company stores and dries grain for farmers, sells fertilizers and chemicals, and buys and sells grain.

Walker has 12 full-time employees, approximately one-half of whom are JJC graduates.

Cindy Henne McDonald '79. To find a female working as a grain merchandiser may seem unusual, but Cindy Henne McDonald works in that capacity for Ty-Walk Liquid Sales, a country elevator near Minooka. And she does her job well. McDonald, who grew up on a farm near Yorkville, knew that she wanted a career in agriculture. She enrolled in the Agriculture-Business course at JJC and was graduated in 1979.

As a grain merchandiser she has immediate contact with the Board of Trade in Chicago. During the day, she buys and sells grain, dispatches trucks, figures formulas on her computer for custom-blend fertilizers and organizes seminars for local farmers. Topics are usually farm management problems. McDonald lives on a farm with her husband Tim who is also a JJC graduate. She is now pursuing a degree in accountancy at the College of St. Francis.

Dawn Schillinger '81. "I've been interested in farming for a long time," said Dawn Schillinger, a 1981 graduate of JJC Agriculture Supply Program. Schillinger grew up on a 600-acre farm near Plainfield, about five miles from Ty-Walk Liquid Sales, Inc., where she is employed as a grain merchandiser. Much of her work, the buying and selling of grain, is done by phone.

The two-year Agriculture Supply program at JJC includes 10 weeks of 40-50 hours each of "on-the-job" training. Schillinger's work experience assignment was at Ty-Walk. When she graduated, the job was waiting. She felt well-prepared and secure in her new job.

Alumni in the Fine Arts

During the late twenties and early thirties the "talkies" revolutionized the moving industry. **Bill Mesenkov**, co-editor of the first *Blazer* in 1929, later became a Hollywood actor. Joliet friends remember him as a comedian. In the movie world he was known as Douglas Spencer. He died during the forties.

Klusman Parks '34 became Larry Parks in Hollywood. He is best remembered for his role as Al Jolson in "The Jolson Story."

Other alumni have been successful in art, music, drama and writing.

Katherine Dunham '28 is one of the JJC's most distinguished graduates—an educator, composer, actress, producer, choreog-

rapher and dancer. She has received national and international recognition for her contribution to the performing arts.

For her accomplishments that have enriched American life through the arts, Dunham was one of five honored in Washington, D.C. at Lincoln Center's sixth honors program in 1983. Sharing the limelight with her were stage director Elia Kazan, actor James Stewart, singer Frank Sinatra and composer-author Virgil Thomson. This recognition is the nation's highest distinction for performing artists.

After graduating from Joliet Junior College, Dunham attended the University of Chicago where she earned bachelor's and master's degrees. There she was awarded a Julius Rosenwald scholarship to study the cultural significance of the ritual dances of the native tribes of the West Indies. For her dances based on these studies she won world-wide acclaim. She started a dance troupe and toured 57 countries.

Dunham founded the Performing Arts Center at East St. Louis and the Katherine Dunham Museum which features black and other ethnic artifacts.

In 1971 the Black Student Union and the Social Science Department at JJC paid special tribute to Dunham and other black leaders during Black History Week.

James Agazzi '60 has found success as an art director for several television series. Three times he has been nominated for the Emmy Award for his design work.

For five years Agazzi was the art director for "Hart to Hart", produced by ABC/Spelling Goldberg. He was responsible for many of the interior settings. One of the episodes in this series, "The Man with the Jade Eyes," was co-authored by him. Agazzi was also art director for "Family Secrets," an NBC Movie of the Week, and "Paper Dolls," produced by ABC/Leonard Goldberg. Currently, he is serving as production designer for "Moonlighting," a new series produced by ABC/Circle Films.

After graduating from Joliet Junior College, Agazzi transferred to the University of California at Los Angeles. There he completed requirements for a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in fine arts. He also holds a General Secondary Teaching Credential.

Agazzi is a member of the Board of Directors of UCLA Arts Alumni.

Sandy and Helen Liberatore Brandolino '51 were members of the first class to complete the music curriculum started at JJC in



Wayne Watson



David Imig



James Agazzi



Cindy Henne McDonald

1949. A year later they were married and moved to Michigan where Brandolino was based in the 691st Air Force Band. Helen gave private lessons in piano and attended a music conservatory.

In 1970 the Brandolinos opened their own music store, the Brandolino West Side Music Center, at Joliet. The center sells instruments and a full line of accessories and offers private lessons.

Phyllis Reynolds Tedesco Naylor '53 author of more than 50 books for both adults and children, graduated from JJC in 1953, and later received her B.A. in Psychology from American University. The wife of a speech pathologist and mother of two grown sons, Phyllis writes for six hours each day. Her books include *Crazy Love: An Autobiographical Account of Marriage and Madness, Revelations, A String of Chances*, and *The Solomon System*, which won the Child Study Award for 1981. Naylor was also the recipient of the Mystery Writers of America's annual Award for the Best Juvenile Novel of 1984. This book was *Night Cry*, published by the Atheneum Press. It was Catherine Wood, speech teacher at JJC, who first encouraged her to read her own works to the class. "Terrifying," Phyllis remembers, "but the response was so exhilarating that I knew I wanted to spend the rest of my life writing."

Michael Haberkorn '66 transferred to the University of Illinois after completing the two-year music program at JJC. There he earned a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in music. His Ph.D. in music education was awarded by Columbia University Teachers College in New York City.

Haberkorn is assistant to the music department chairman at Otterbein College in Westerville, Ohio. He has also won acclaim as a concert pianist.

Robert Baca '77, who studied trumpet under Jerry Lewis at Joliet Junior College, is now an associate instructor at Indiana University. He is also pursuing a doctor's degree.

At Indiana University, Baca is working under Dr. William Adams, a world-famous trumpet instructor. Not only has Adams trained most of the trumpet players in the top performing orchestras of this country and Europe, he has also done much of the arranging for the trumpet players. The principal player in the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra was trained by Adams.

In 1980 Baca received his bachelor's degree in music education from Indiana University with highest honors. His master's was

awarded in 1983. Among his numerous awards is the Meyer Polar Award in the National Society of Arts and Music Competition. He has also toured with the Buddy Rich Orchestra, the backup for the Frank Sinatra shows.

Alumni in Industry

For many JJC graduates of the twenties and thereafter, the giant automotive industry and the industries supporting it, the growing aviation industry, the radio and the movie industries opened many career opportunities.

As the automobile industry gained momentum, the petroleum business skyrocketed. Some of the JJC graduates—chemists, engineers, lawyers and business executives—found life-time careers with giant corporations—the oil companies and chemical plants.

Walter Day '25, with a B.S. degree from the University of Illinois and additional work at the University of Minnesota, was chief chemist for Shell Petroleum Company in Norco, Louisiana.

Robert Greenshields '27, who was awarded a B.S. in mechanical engineering by the University of Illinois, was the chief research engineer for Shell Petroleum Company at Wood River, Illinois.

Paul A. Stewart '27 retired in 1969 after 40 years of service with the Standard Oil Company, an auxiliary of Amoco in Texas City, Texas.

Working as a research chemist for DuPont was **Oscar Kreimeier, '26**. He was on the team that developed synthetic rubber. His B.S. degree was awarded by the University of Illinois and his M.S. by Rutgers.

Lloyd R. Austin '32, now retired, held an executive post with the Standard Oil Company in Joliet.

W. S. Pettigrew '34 was for many years a patent lawyer for General Motors of Detroit.

Abel B. Bryson started his 42-year career as a chemist at Blockson's (now Olin's) in Joliet in 1933 immediately after graduation in 1933.

Elton E. Rush '36, a graduate of the University of Kansas with a degree in mechanical engineering, was employed by Phillips Petroleum Company in Oklahoma.

Alumni in Biological and Industrial Research

"An excellent and enthusiastic start in chemistry" under R. L.

Frisbie and "a thorough background in biology" under L. J. Wells "provided the foundation for my career as a biochemist," wrote **Dr. Ralph K. Barclay, '34** when asked to comment on his training at Joliet Junior College.

Following graduation from the University of Illinois with a B.S. degree, Barclay did chemistry and photographic research for the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, for eight years.

After being awarded a Ph.D. degree by Iowa State University, he spent the next 18 years in cancer research (experimental chemotherapy) at Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York City.

In 1967 Barclay accepted a position as director of research for the Ciba-Geigy Corporation in Ardsley, N. Y. He retired in 1980.

Barclay and his wife, Dr. Marian B. Barclay, a bacteriologist, have two children. Barclay's sister Frances, Mrs. George Braun, is a 1928 graduate of JJC and a former teacher.

Paul Moews, a native of Wilmington, is a **1954** graduate of Joliet Junior College. In 1956 he was awarded a bachelor's degree in chemistry by the University of Illinois. His doctorate in inorganic chemistry was earned at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.

In 1972, Moews was awarded a research fellowship to attend the Royal Institute in London, England. Later a special grant by the National Institute of Health took him to the University of Connecticut. One of his recent research projects was a report on his study of penicillin.

Moews is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Arthur Toy '37 is an international authority on phosphorous chemistry, holds 81 patents and has published two books on the subject.

After graduating from JJC in 1937, Toy transferred to the University of Illinois. Five years later (1942) he was awarded a Ph.D. in chemistry. His first position was with the Victor Chemical Company as director of research. At that time he lived in the Chicago area.

In 1965 Toy spent the academic year at Cambridge University in England. When he returned to the United States, he joined the Stauffer Chemical Company at the Eastern Research Center in New York. In 1979 he was named its director of research. Toy retired in 1980 but has continued to serve as a consultant for the Stauffer Company.

Since his retirement Toy, who was born in Canton, China, was invited by China's Ministry of Education to visit his native land. While there he did research at Nankai University and gave numerous lectures to research professionals and professors as guest of the Chinese Chemical Society.

Alumna in Nutrition

Barbara (Johnson) Smith '60 is an assistant professor in the Food Science and Nutrition Department at Colorado State University in Fort Collins. Her responsibilities include both teaching and research.

Two years after graduating from JJC in 1960, Smith completed requirements for a bachelor's degree *magna cum laude* in biology at Wheaton College. She then continued her education at the University of Wisconsin. There she earned a master's degree in foods and nutrition.

Research for the University of Wisconsin Medical Center at Madison, where she specialized in pediatric nutrition, led to an award by the National Science Foundation to pursue a doctorate at Colorado State University. Her Ph.D. in the area of human nutrition was awarded in 1974.

In January, 1984, Smith was granted professional leave to study nutrition in Japan and India.

She and her husband Charles, who is engaged in solar energy research at CSU, have two children.

Alumni in the Health Sciences

Physicians and Dentists

The first known JJC alumnus to become a physician was **Dr. H. N. Flexer**, a postgraduate in 1907. After practicing a number of years as a physician in Michigan, he studied to become an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist and returned to Joliet to set up his office.

Two physicians, **Dr. John Carey** and **Dr. Zaven Seron**, and an optometrist, **Dr. Edna Gustafson**, took two years of their basic training at JJC and were in the class of 1918.

Approximately one-half of the 53 physicians responding to the 1950-51 survey of JJC graduates were then practicing in Joliet. **Dr. Gordon Richards** had an office in nearby Wilmington; **Dr. Edward F. Joss '23** was in Dwight.

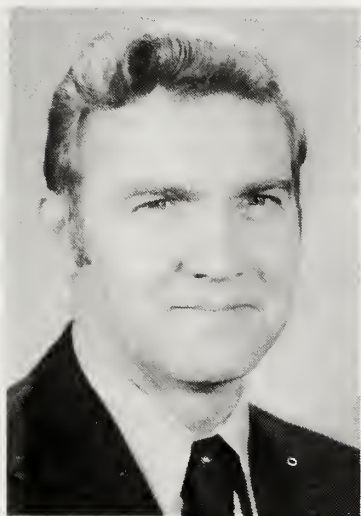
Of the 14 dentists who responded to the survey, eight were located in Joliet.



Phyllis Naylor



Barbara Smith



Alan Kehlet



Herbert Trackman

Physicians and dentists who are JJC alumni are scattered across the United States but many are in the Chicago area. Some are practicing; some are retired. Listed in the yellow pages of the 1984 Joliet phone book are 13 physicians in Joliet and approximately 30 dentists within the junior college district who are graduates of JJC. Some of the 30 dentists are located in Bolingbrook, Lockport, New Lenox and Wilmington.

Local physicians and dentists have been generous with their support of their alma mater. Many have appeared on the alumni lecture series and "Your Doctor Speaks" sponsored by the Students of Medical Science (SMS) and the Adult Education Department.

The late **Dr. Charles Hoffman** served seven years as the physician for JJC athletic teams. For five years he was the team physician for the international wrestling team. In 1978 he accompanied JJC's wrestlers and their coach, Henry Pillard, to Iran.

Other Health Sciences

Alumni of JJC are involved in many facets of health care: podiatry, pharmacy, medical technology, laboratory technology, nursing, nutrition, chiropractic medicine and dental hygiene.

The Associate Degree Program in Nursing which started with its first class in 1969 has been highly successful. The program combines classroom experience in general education and nursing with clinical experience in community health facilities such as hospitals and nursing homes.

Ninety-seven percent of the graduates have received their RN certification by passing the State Board Examination on the first attempt.

The degree program for nurses attracted both older students and high school graduates. Alumni are now employed at hospitals, nursing homes, retirement homes, clinics, schools and medical centers.

For a time it was difficult to find qualified staff members. A bachelor's degree and a master's degree were required. A number of local Registered Nurses turned to JJC for courses that qualified them for admission to Loyola, Northern Illinois University's School of Nursing and the University of Illinois Medical School. Three of JJC's staff took advantage of this opportunity: Laura Cato, BSN from the University of Illinois and MSN from Northern; Ellen Holmgren, BSN and MSN from the University of Illinois Medical Center and Mabel Robinson, MSN from Loyola.

Serving both Silver Cross Hospital and St. Joseph Medical Cen-



Katherine Dunham



Carole Parrish



Kathleen Bolden



Terry Irby

ter is **Douglas Steger '80**. He is a 1980 graduate of Joliet Junior College with an Associate Degree in Nursing. He is now a certified anesthetist.

Steger, a graduate of a Wisconsin high school, attended North Central College at Naperville for one year. While there he learned about the excellent rating of the nursing program at Joliet Junior College. To qualify for special training to become an anesthetist, which was his ultimate goal, he had to be a registered nurse. To meet that requirement Steger enrolled at JJC.

"My training as a nurse gave me an excellent background for my preparation as an anesthetist," said Steger. "The state requires a very high score on the examination for certification of anesthetists."

Steger is very happy in his chosen career.

Two graduates of JJC's nursing program have administrative positions.

Alice Connor '77, a graduate of Joliet Junior College with an associate degree in nursing, is the administrator of the Broadway Nursing Home in Joliet.

Connor, a wife, mother of five grown children and a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University, had worked at the Broadway Nursing Home before becoming an RN. She became interested in a nursing degree after taking some courses at JJC one or two nights a week. After deciding to become an RN, she attended day classes. "It was an excellent program," she said, "and an excellent school."

Carole Parrish is the Director of Nursing at the Franciscan Nursing Home in Joliet. In December, 1984, she was awarded a B.S. degree in health arts by the College of St. Francis.

Parrish, a graduate of Benton High School in southern Illinois, moved to the area with her family. Although she was already a licensed Practical Nurse (LPN), the convenience of the Joliet Junior College made it possible for her to earn an Associate Degree in Nursing in 1978 and to become an R.N.

When asked if it was difficult to pursue nurse's training and care for a family at the same time, she said, "Oh, my family encouraged me. Their support was fantastic. I couldn't have done it without their help." Parrish felt that she received excellent training at JJC.

Alumni in Engineering and the Space Program

For students of Joliet Junior College the name *Houbolt* has special significance. The road leading south from Jefferson Street

past the campus is Houbolt Avenue which was named after **John C. Houbolt**, a 1938 graduate of Joliet Junior College.

After graduating from JJC, Houbolt entered the University of Illinois where he was awarded a bachelor's degree in civil engineering in 1940 and a master's in 1942. From 1942 to 1963 Houbolt was associated with NASA where he was engaged in research on special problems of space flight. For conceptually designing and developing the lunar module used for landing on the moon missions, Houbolt was awarded the National Exceptional Achievement Award. Among other awards received by Houbolt was the University of Illinois Civil Engineering Award for Alumni.

The Rockefeller Public Service Award was for graduate study at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Switzerland. His Ph.D. degree was awarded by the Institute. Houbolt was the guest speaker at the dedication of Phase I of the Joliet Junior College building program in 1974.

Two years after **Alan Kehlet '49**, was graduated from Joliet Junior College, he was awarded a B.S. degree in aeronautical engineering by the University of Illinois. In 1961 he received a master's in the same field from the University of Virginia. A master's in business education was earned at California State College during the 70's.

During the last 32 years Kehlet has been involved in all the United States' manned space programs. In 1951 he joined the National advisory Committee for Aeronautics as a project engineer for airplane and space vehicles. His work with NASA led to his appointment as head of the aerodynamics section of the newly formed NASA (now the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center at Houston, Texas). With this program he designed the Mercury Capsule and holds a patent on it.

In 1962 Kehlet joined Rockwell International as chief project engineer for the Apollo program. For his contribution to the success of Apollo II, he received the NASA Certificate of Appreciation Award.

Other accomplishments include chief program engineer for the space shuttle; chief engineer for the design of Sabreliner 65, a twin jet powered executive jet; patents on a maneuverable space entry vehicle and a parachute recovery system.

Kehlet has received numerous awards and honors, among them the Distinguished Alumni Award, Department of Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering, University of Illinois; the Distinguished Alumni Award, College of Engineering, University of

Illinois; and election to Tau Beta Pi, an honorary engineering society.

Currently Kehlet is Vice President and Deputy General Manager of the United States Navy Cruise Missile Program. Mrs. Kehlet, graduate of JJC and of the University of Illinois with a B.S. degree in chemistry, is the former Lois Endress of Joliet. She is now employed as a chemist with McDonald Douglas Astronautics Company.

The Kehlets reside in St. Louis, Missouri. Four of their five children, including one daughter, are involved in the engineering field.

James Smith '51 holds a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Illinois. He is Chief of the Thermal Technology Branch of NASA at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas.

Darwin Phillips '54, a native of Plattville, transferred to the University of Illinois where he earned a degree in mechanical engineering. After service in the U.S. Army, he worked in the mechanical engineering department at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). While at NASA, Phillips worked on the design and production of the Explorer series.

In 1962 he joined Sci Systems, Inc., as a mechanical engineer. There he continued to work on government projects for the space program.

Phillips and his family live in Huntsville, Alabama.

Alumni in Business and Industry

Business

George E. Vitoux, a 1935 graduate of Joliet Junior College, transferred to the University of Illinois. Immediately after receiving his bachelor's degree in 1937, he joined the Illinois Bell Telephone Company as a problems engineer. After 35 years of service, Vitoux retired as district commercial manager at Illinois Bell. Later, he also retired from the United States Naval Reserves after 20 years of service as commander in naval intelligence.

While a student at JJC, Vitoux was active in a number of clubs and served on the *Blazer* and yearbook staffs. As a freshman he was business manager for the yearbook and editor-in-chief during his sophomore year.

Vitoux and his wife, the former Beth Fowler of Champaign, live in Port Hueneme, California.

Herbert Trackman's first job after leaving Joliet Junior College in 1931 was in the growing radio industry. His first career (he had three) was as chief announcer and production manager for station KEFL in Denver, Colorado. While there he also started a second career—free-lance writing for trade journals as well as for radio programs.

After serving in the United States Air Force for a time, Trackman returned to Denver where he pioneered the telephone talk show. He was “Barney Owl” on “The Night Owl Special,” a two-hour show that started at 11:30 p.m.

Trackman attributes his successful careers (the third as a business promoter) to the solid foundation built while a pre-commerce student and as a participant in extracurricular activities at JJC.

In 1983 he demonstrated his appreciation of the college by establishing three scholarship funds in the names of his parents, Samuel and Anna Trackman, and his two sisters and their spouses: Louis and Esther Trackman Given and Julius and Mae Trackman Gross.

Trackman's most recent contribution of \$100,000 to the college was designated as seed money for a student center.

Trackman makes his home in Los Angeles, California.

Christo M. Dragatsis was a 1950 graduate of Joliet Junior College with a major in business. After serving four years in the U.S. Army, two of which were on combat duty in Korea, Dragatsis worked for the Olin-Mathison Chemical Company at the Blockson Work Division. While there he was the administrative assistant to Edward Block, son of the founder of the original Blockson Chemical Company.

In 1962 Dragatsis started a career as a life insurance broker for New England Life. In addition to his insurance business Dragatsis is involved in other business ventures. He is the owner of the Dragatsis Investment Company; a partner in the D and M Company, developers and owners of the Shorewood Shopping Plaza; owner and president of Hoffman Glass Services, Inc.; and owner and president of Frosty Tips, Inc.

Dragatsis is active in community affairs. He is president of the Joliet Junior College Alumni Association, Chairman of the Will County Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority, and an active member of the Downtown Development Council, the Joliet Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry and his church.

His wife is the former Mary J. Kallas. They have two sons and two daughters.

As far back as he can remember, **Richard Gerdes '59** has been interested in electronics. He is now president of Optical Electronics, Inc., in Tucson, Arizona.

After two years at Joliet Junior College, Gerdes entered the University of Arizona where he was awarded a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering in 1962. Three years later Gerdes and his wife became the major owners of Optical Electronics, a business they had earlier helped to organize. His wife is production manager.

The company manufactures approximately 200 different products in three lines—amplifiers, functional modules and three-dimensional display units. Within the various lines are items as small as a dime and others as large as three inch square. Uses vary as widely as the products produced. Among their clients are the Kitt Peak Observatory, the Naval Institute for Research, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Mayo Clinic. The Mayo Clinic uses the three-dimensional display unit in cancer research.

All Optical Electronics, Inc., products are designed, developed, tested and manufactured at the plant. Gerdes is the "think tank" for all designs.

"To start a business one has to be a risk-taker," said **James Stephenson, Jr. '56**, now president of Kinetic Systems, Inc., in Lockport, Illinois.

In 1970 Stephenson took a risk. He gave up his full-time job at Fermilab in Batavia to start his own business in the basement of his home. By 1984 Kinetic Systems was a \$10 million-a-year business with 150 employees.

The company designs and manufactures more than 100 kinds of modules "all related to getting signals through the computer . . . something the computer can read," explained Stephenson.

In 1974 the corporation established a subsidiary in Geneva, Switzerland. The company now has accounts in Japan, India, China, Australia, Canada, Egypt, Germany and Italy.

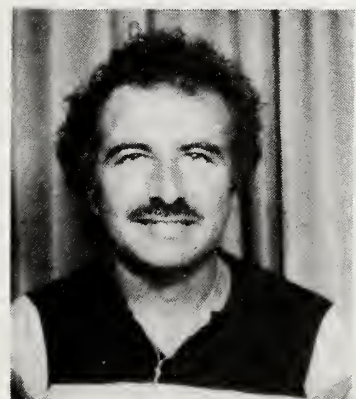
Stephenson was a 1984 winner of a Peat, Marwick/Crain's Illinois Business High Tech Entrepreneur Award. The company was cited as an example of what could be done if employers and employees would recognize and accept the change from smoke-stack industries to high tech.



Edie Small



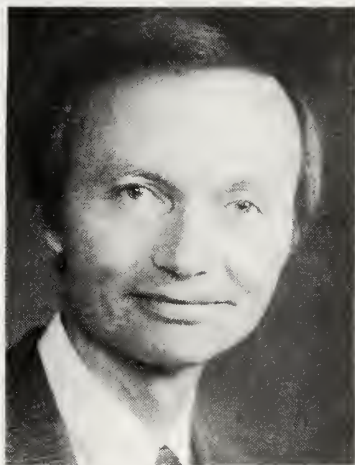
Richard Gerdes & Wife



John Gualdoni



Christo Dragatsis



James M. Stephenson, Jr.

Stephenson earned his bachelor's degree in electrical engineering at Purdue University. He continued his study for a master's degree at the University of Southern California under a Hughes Aircraft Fellowship. By working part-time for the Hughes company, his tuition at USC was paid.

Alumni in the Technology Field

Electronics

Companies classified as high technology organizations employ a number of technicians. In fact, Kinetic Systems, Inc., headed by James Stephenson, employs as many as 22, eight of whom attended JJC.

Among the first students enrolled in electronics technology at JJC after it was started was **John Gualdoni**, a 1962 graduate.

Gualdoni transferred to the University of Illinois to qualify for a vocational certificate. There he earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees. Later, he started a doctoral program at Northern. After teaching one semester at Lemont High School and a year at Joliet Township High School, he accepted a position at Elgin Community College. During the past 19 years he has been an electronics instructor, a dean, and for one year a vice-president of ECC.

At the end of the 1984-85 school year, Gualdoni took a leave of absence to pursue a new interest, the floral business.

"It is essential that Joliet Junior College keep pace with the revolution now occurring in the field of industrial production and processing," said Glen Mazur, chairman of the technical department at JCC.

With every innovation in industry comes a need for highly trained technicians. As industry continues to be swept into the era of automation and information, members of the technical department keep abreast.

JJC's Electrical/Electronic Automatic Systems Technology Program is based on a "hands-on" curriculum. It is constantly updated and renewed to keep pace with technological developments.

Technicians

James Hecht '81 was awarded an associate degree in applied science by Joliet Junior College, where he was enrolled in the Electric/Electronic curriculum.

For three years Hecht has been employed as production manager for Electromatic Components in Streamwood, Illinois. The company manufactures industrial controls. Hecht's job involves

working with groups responsible for the various products manufactured, answering technical questions and marketing the products.

When Hecht was asked concerning the quality of his preparation at JJC, he said, "I felt well-prepared for my work here at Electromatics. In fact, we were trained at JJC on some of the products made here."

Mike Meuer, a 1981 graduate of JJC, is an applications specialist for Electromatics Components. Meuer, originally from Mokena, studied industrial electricity and electronics at Joliet Junior College and was awarded an associate degree in applied science.

"I feel I was well prepared for my present job," said Meuer. "The instructors were very helpful."

Meuer has been working for Electromatics for three years. He resides in West Chicago.

Mike Fagan is a 1978 graduate of Joliet Junior College with an associate degree in electronic engineering. He is now Director of Data Processing for Medidentic, a company located in Park Ridge. Medidentic is a company that does all the billing for physicians and dentists who avail themselves of the service.

Fagan has been with the company for three years. He was previously employed as a research and development technician for a company in Bensenville. His home is in Batavia.

Edie Small has been with Deltar, a division of Illinois Tool Works, Inc., for nine years. Deltar manufactures small component parts for the automobiles "from the little fasteners all the way up to the door handles," said Small. The company also manufactures parts for other industries.

Small joined Deltar as a draftsman. Her responsibilities included drawing engineers' designs and providing support to other design services. Promotions came rapidly. A year after joining the company in 1977 she was named Designer. Next she was promoted to Design Services Supervisor with responsibility for supervising all design drafting and laboratory work at Deltar. With the installation of a new computer which draws all parts three dimensionally, Small was named Systems Manager.

Small is a 1976 graduate of Joliet Junior College. Of her training at JJC she said, "I definitely feel I was fully prepared for the job when I came here." When asked when she first started her work at JJC, she replied, "Oh, about 25 years ago. When my children were small, for me a night out was taking a class at JJC."

Alumni in the Hospitality Industry

Culinary Arts

One of the most popular career programs at Joliet Junior College since it moved to its new campus is culinary arts. The long waiting list of applicants for admission each year and the numerous first prizes won in national competition are evidence of its excellence.

When the program started in 1969 there were eight full-time students. In 1984 there were approximately 300 full-time and 150 part-time students in the program.

Special classes designed for dislocated workers and held at the Renaissance Center attracted both men and women.

Approximately 130 new students are admitted each year to the culinary arts program and about 25 to hotel/restaurant management.

Graduates of the culinary arts program are often employed by large corporations such as Marriott, Holiday Inn and the Hilton. Many are employed locally by independent owners of restaurants. Others have started businesses of their own.

Hotel-Restaurant Management

To keep pace with the changing times, the Hotel/Restaurant Management Program was introduced at Joliet Junior College. The purchase of the Renaissance building in downtown Joliet provided the setting. Students earning an Associate in Applied Science degree are prepared to enter the growing hospitality industry at the supervisory level. Four of the many graduates of the culinary arts program include a teacher and three involved in the restaurant business.

John Noe was married and the father of three children when he quit his job to start a new career. He had been the manager of a chain of grocery stores in Chicago, but felt the need for a change. He decided to do something he had always wanted to do—become a chef.

“Some people raised their eyebrows,” said Noe, “but my family was behind me 100 percent.”

In the fall of 1971 he enrolled at JJC in the culinary arts program and was awarded an associate degree in Culinary Arts in 1973. He then transferred to the College of St. Francis where he earned a bachelor's degree. Later he was graduated from Illinois State University with a master's degree.

Noe's first teaching assignment was at an elementary school in

Bolingbrook. After one semester he was transferred to Bolingbrook High School where he taught home economics for one and a half years. In 1977 Noe joined the Joliet Junior College culinary arts staff. He is one of eight full-time chef instructors as well as a student adviser.

Noe and other members of the staff are frequently called on to conduct workshops for teacher trainees and food service workers. One, held in Berkeley, California, was for food supervisors.

Restaurants

The Country Mansion in Dwight, Illinois, is the setting for **Bob and Jan Ohlendorf's** fine food service. They serve a wide variety of food, including ethnic specialties. After Bob and Jan completed the culinary arts course at Joliet Junior College in 1976, they purchased the 23-room mansion which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Together they did most of the renovation of the structure set on seven acres of land. Near the mansion stands a 110 foot windmill.

"When we entered the culinary arts program," said Bob, "our goal was to open a restaurant and manage it."

The Ohlendorfs have continued to employ other graduates of the culinary arts program at JJC.

Ron Garrett is a 1975 graduate of Joliet Junior College with an associate degree in the culinary arts program. In 1978 he was awarded a bachelor of science degree in hotel/restaurant management by the Florida International University in Miami. Currently, Garrett is the owner of Mandy's restaurant in Plainfield. It opened in October, 1983. The restaurant features lunches and evening meals.

Garrett is sometimes called upon to teach classes at Joliet Junior College.

Alumni in Public Service

No one can measure the impact of Joliet Junior College upon the Joliet area. Many former students have become community leaders. Some are active in government. Others are in civic organizations, promoters of education and cultural activities as well as seekers of solutions to the economic and social problems of the area.

For years **Fred Richards** of rural Manhattan has served on the Will County Board. **Joe Shetina**, a member of the Joliet City Council, is a graduate of JJC. David Evans, also an alumnus, is

the first black citizen to serve on the board of education for District 86.

Except for three years, **Robert Fraser** has been since 1961 the supervisor of management and budget for the city of Joliet. He is a graduate of Joliet Junior College and holds a bachelor's degree in business and finance from Lewis University.

George E. Sangmeister of Mokena is currently serving as Illinois State Senator from the 42nd legislative district, a position he has held since 1977.

After completing his first two years of college at JJC, Sangmeister transferred to Elmhurst College where he was awarded a bachelor's degree. He then entered the John Marshall Law School and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1960. Sangmeister is a partner in the law firm of McKeown, Fitzgerald, Zollner, Buck, Sangmeister and Hutchinson. The firm has offices in Joliet and Frankfort. Senator Sangmeister has also served as Justice of Peace and Magistrate of the Circuit Court, State's Attorney of Will County, and two terms as Illinois State Representative.

He is a member of the American Trial Lawyers Association and the American, Illinois and Will County Bar Associations. Sangmeister is also a member of service organizations and clubs, among them the Frankfort Lions Club, the Police Chiefs Association of Will County, the Joliet Junior College Foundation and the Illinois Wildlife Federation. Currently he is serving as chairman of the Frankfort Township Unit of the American Cancer Society. Sangmeister is also a past president of the Joliet Junior College Alumni Association.

Susan Pierson DeWitt '67 is United States Trustee for the Northern District of Illinois. Among her many duties, she is directly responsible for the supervision and administration of 35,000 pending bankruptcy cases.

DeWitt, a native of Joliet and a 1967 graduate of JJC, was awarded a B.A. degree by the University of Illinois in 1969. After completing requirements for her Juris Doctor degree in 1973, she joined the law firm of O'Brien, Garrison, Berard and Kusta in Joliet. Two years later, she became a partner in the firm. While still associated with the Joliet law firm, DeWitt was named Special Assistant Attorney General (part-time) in the consumer protection division of the Attorney General's Office. She opened and managed the Joliet office.

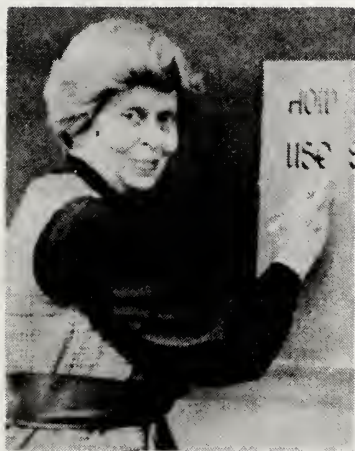
In 1977 she was named an Assistant Attorney General in the lit-



John Noe



Susan Dewitt



Lucille Jevitz



George Sangmeister

igation section of the Attorney General's Office. A year later, she was chosen Chief of the Consumer Protection Division of the Attorney General's Office in Springfield. As chief of this division she was responsible for consumer fraud protection in 96 of the 102 counties in Illinois. After five years in the Springfield office of the Attorney General, DeWitt was named to her present post with offices in Chicago.

DeWitt is active in many community and professional organizations and has been the recipient of numerous awards. She has been cited in over 40 biographical publications including **Who's Who in American Law**, **International Who's Who of Intellectuals** and **The World's Who's Who of Women**.

She was the commencement speaker at Joliet Junior College in 1982.

Georgiann (McCann) Goodson '47 has fond memories of her two years at Joliet Junior College. She enjoyed her classes and her instructors. Her face brightened as she added, "That's where I met my husband, Glenn. On our first date we went to the Fall Formal."

Goodson is now the manager of Bicentennial Park in Joliet. Her responsibilities include programming, advertising, arranging rentals to community groups, pursuing grants and coordinating the various activities at the Park. The programs are many. Concerts on the Hill, Water Daze on the canal and the Heritage Festival entertain throngs of people during the summer months. There is always something provided for people of all ages—children, youth and adults, including senior citizens.

Goodson's previous experience in public relations for the American Institute of Laundering, as manager of an insurance company, as a forensic coach at JJC and as a participant in summer stock provided a valuable background for her present post.

As a member of the Joliet Drama Guild, Goodson has participated in and directed a number of plays.

William (Bill) Glasscock '37 is a truck farmer on Laraway Road, a few mile south of Joliet. Sweet corn and melons are specialties, but during the summer and in the fall the people of the area look forward to purchasing all kinds of fresh vegetables from his wagons stationed at strategic locations in and out of Joliet.

After his graduation from JJC in 1937, Glasscock took civilian flight training. Between 1944 and 1946, he was a flight officer for Air Transport Ferry Command. He was responsible for delivering planes to Australia and Alaska.

Bill and his wife Elasteen have three children—Robert, Scott and Elasteen, all graduates of JJC. Good schools have been important to the family. For several years Bill served on the Laraway School Board, District 70C. When the people of the area decided to organize a junior college district, Bill became one of the leaders. Out of 35 candidates who filed for membership on the Board of Trustees, Bill won the most votes. He was elected chairman and served on the board for two terms.

No one could top Bill's enthusiasm during those difficult days of separating from District 204 and starting a new campus. He and the other trustees, Elmer Rowley and other administrators and staff members devoted hours and hours to their new responsibilities.

But Glasscock did not stop with those responsibilities. He purchased the Memorial Bell and sparked the move to organize an alumni association. With the help of Wayne Barnett and a few others, the bell was hung from a rustic tower in the quadrangle during the days of the temporary buildings. A clock was installed and set to toll the time of day. Today the bell hangs from a permanent tower east of the bridge. And it is clear of debt.

Time, Money and Leadership. Bill gave all.

When **Joyce Heap** was awarded an associate degree in computer science in 1981, she had just ended two years as a student representative on the Joliet Junior College Board of Trustees. That same year she was elected by the voters in District 525 to a six-year term on JJC's Board of Trustees. During 1983-1984 she served as its vice-president.

Heap is also an active member of the State Trustees Association. She is co-chairman of its Federal Relations Committee and was appointed to serve as the liaison between the state and national organizations. She is frequently called upon by both groups to present student trustee programs.

Heap is the secretary of the Joliet Junior College Alumni Association and a member of its board of directors. She is employed in sales by the National Farm Data Bank. Her home is on a farm near Newark..

APPENDIX B

PROGRAMS AT JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE TRANSFER DEGREES

Associate in Arts—The Associate in Arts degree (A.A.) is a transfer degree designed to fulfill the course requirements for the first two years of a Baccalaureate degree in the liberal or fine arts. Students wishing to transfer with an emphasis in one of the areas listed below should plan to earn this degree.

Agriculture	Law Enforcement
Agriculture-Horticulture Educ.	Liberal Arts
Art	Mathematics
Art Education	Music (Brass)
Anthropology	Music (Guitar or Percussion)
Business	Music (Piano)
Chemistry-Chemical Engineering	Music (Vocal)
Corrections	Music (Woodwinds)
Elementary Education	Physical Education
Pre-Engineering	Political Science
History	Psychology
Home Economics	Secondary Education
Horticulture	Sociology
Special Education	

Associate in Science—The Associate in Science degree (A.S.) is a transfer degree designed to fulfill the course requirements for the first two years of a Baccalaureate degree for students wishing to major in one of the natural sciences. Students wishing to transfer with an emphasis in one of the areas listed below should plan to earn this degree.

Agriculture	Horticulture
Biology	Mathematics
Botany	Medical Technology
Computer Science	Pre-Medicine
Conservation-Ecology	Microbiology
Pre-Chiropractic	Pre-Pharmacy

Pre-Dentistry
 Environmental Science
 Forestry
 Geography
 Geology

Pre-Physical Therapy
 Physics
 Physiology
 Pre-Veterinary Medicine
 Zoology

CAREER DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

Associate in Applied Science—The Associate in Applied Science degree (A.A.S.) is awarded to individuals who successfully complete one of the college career programs. Although it is *not designed as a transfer degree*, many of the programs do transfer to selected colleges and universities.

Accounting
 Agriculture Production
 and Management
 -Swine Confinement
 Management Option
 Agriculture Production
 and Management
 Agriculture Supply (Business)
 Auto Service
 Community Service Aide
 Computer Science
 Construction Technology
 Culinary Arts
 Electronics Technology
 Environmental Control
 Technology
 -Air Quality Analysis
 -Water Quality Analysis
 Fashion Merchandising
 Fire Science Technology
 Horticulture
 -Floriculture Option
 -Greenhouse Management

-Landscape Option
 -Nursery Option
 -Turf Grass Management Option
 Industrial Electrician
 Interior Design
 Law Enforcement
 Library and Media Aide
 -Non-Print Option
 -Print Option
 Mechanical Design Technology
 Mechanical Production Technology
 Mid-Management Marketing
 Mid-Management Marketing
 -Real Estate Option
 Mid-Management Supervision
 Nursing (R.N.)
 Occupational Safety
 Real Estate and Real Estate
 Appraisal
 Secretarial
 Special Education Aide
 Teacher Aide
 Transportation

Certificate of Achievement—The Certificate of Achievement is awarded to students who complete a planned program of more than 30 semester hours with a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 in the area of concentration.

Accounting
 Automotive Service
 Automotive Service (Advanced)
 Community Service Aide
 Construction Technology
 Environmental Control Tech.

Law Enforcement
 Library and Media Aide
 -Non-Print Option
 -Print Option
 Mechanical Production Technology
 Medical Records Clerk II

-Water and Waste Water
Treatment
Fire Fighter
Fire Science
Fire Service Administration
Food Preparation
General Clerk
Horticulture Production
Industrial Electrician
Industrial Management and
Supervision

Medical Transcriptionist
Occupational Safety
Personnel management
Public Administration
Refrigeration, Air Conditioning
and Heating
Retail Business Management
Secretarial-General
Secretarial-Legal
Secretarial-Medical
Transportation
Welding and Metal Fabrication

Certificate of Completion—The Certificate of Completion is awarded to those students who complete a planned program of fewer than 30 semester hours with a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 in the area of concentration.

Adding and Machine Calculating	Landscaping
Agriculture Production	Machine Shorthand
Confinement Swine Management	Machine Transcription
Construction Technology	Mechanical Production Technology
Culinary Arts	Nurse Assistant Training (Basic)
Data Entry Devices	Nursery Operation
Dimensional Metrology	Occupational Safety
Electro-Mechanical Operation	Personnel Management
Fire Inspector	Real Estate
Fire Officer	Retail Clerk
Fire Service Instructor	Special Education Aide
Floral Design	Teacher Aide
Food Distribution Operation	Transportation
Greenhouse Operations	Typewriting
Gregg Shorthand	Turf Grass Operations
Hotel-Restaurant and Food Service Management	

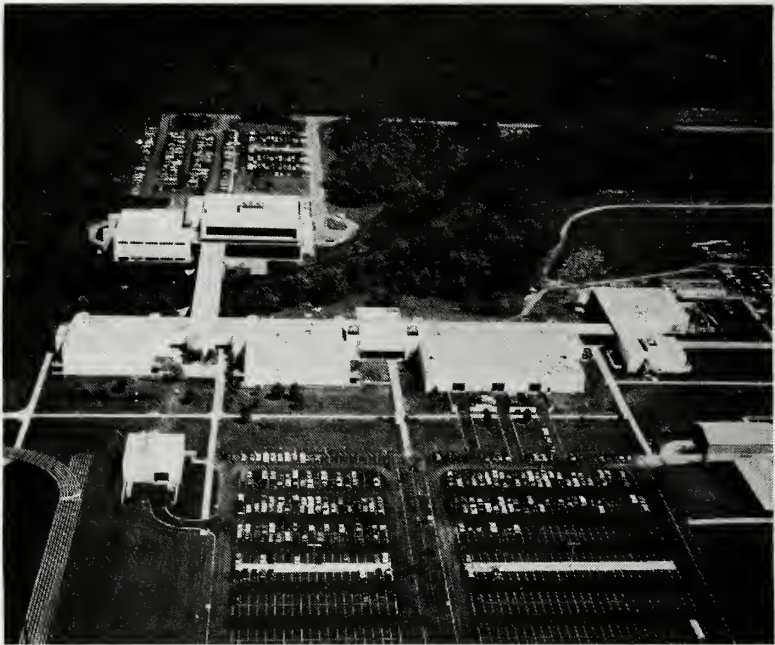
APPENDIX C

RESULTS OF THE 1950-1951 SURVEY OF JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

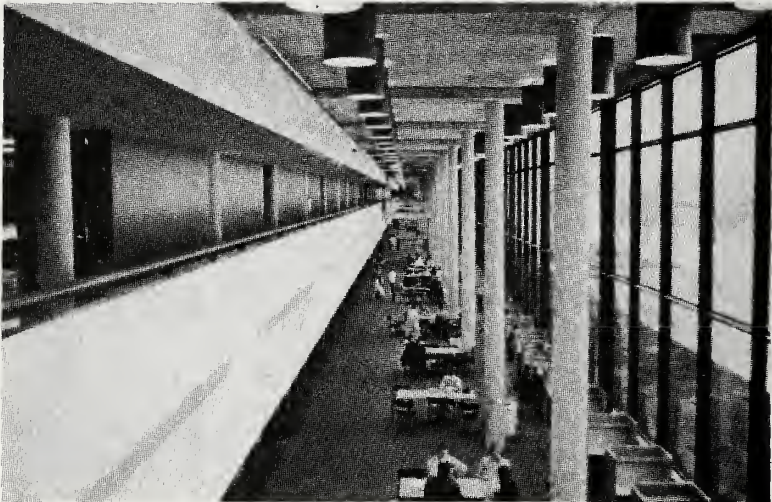
The results of a survey of JJC graduates made by Dean Rowley and his assistant, Susan Wood, in 1950-52 reflect the emphasis on the liberal arts and sciences, business and teacher training.

By 1950-51 there were approximately 2,000 graduates of JJC. Not all were located, of course, but of those who were, 759 responded. Of that number, 585 had transferred to senior colleges and universities; 16 had continued at a trade or semi-professional institution. Most of the alumni before 1950 were teachers. Others were businessmen, engineers, lawyers or in some science-related occupation. A summary follows:

Elementary and high school teachers	283
University instructors	24
Librarians (school and public)	6
Business	148
Lawyers	24
Engineers	95
Science-related careers	
Physicians	53
Chemists	56
Research scientists	7
Dentists	14
Pharmacists	9
Nurses	11
Bacteriologists	3
Laboratory-Medical technicians	3



Aerial View of Current Main Campus of JJC



Carpeted Concourse of JJC Buildings "C-G"



Marquee Located at End of JJC Main Entrance Drive



Alumni Attending Annual Brunch in JJC Cafeteria

